

EFFORTS TOWARDS THE TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF VINIGROL

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Vinigrol is a novel diterpenoid isolated from a soil fungus, *Virgaria nigra*. From a medicinal point of view, vinigrol is of interest due to demonstrated antihypertensive and platelet-inhibiting properties. Additionally, it has been discovered to act as a tumor necrosis factor antagonist, halting the progression of AIDS-related complex to AIDS, and nerve stem cell proliferation promoter. Given the combination of a structurally unique, synthetically challenging carbon framework and potential pharmaceutical applications, our interest lies in the total synthesis of vinigrol. Synthetic strategies employing oxidative dearomatization and intramolecular Diels-Alder cycloaddition are used to access structures towards this intriguing molecule.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Jason George Maxwell Morton was born in Houston, Texas, on the evening of September 28, 1980, the son of George R. and Kathleen E. Morton. From an early age he was indoctrinated in the belief that a Ph. D. was the natural endpoint of schooling, and has moved inexorably toward that end for what will probably be a good third of his lifetime. His family having moved to South Carolina, he attended 1st through 8th grades at Our Lady of Peace School in North Augusta, where his mother still teaches. It was there that Jason first began to love science, supported in particular by a science teacher Mrs. Carol Roach, who let him ask all sorts of questions and throw class off into interesting tangents.

Elementary education was followed by two years at Aquinas High School, located across the Savannah River in Augusta, Georgia. It was here where Jason would be introduced to chemistry through another wonderful teacher, Mrs. Searle – hard but fair, high schools need more teachers like Mrs. Searle. Jason’s final two years of high school were spent at the South Carolina Governor’s School for Science and Mathematics. As the name would imply, there were lots of science classes offered there. And again, fate would have it that another phenomenal chemistry teacher, Dr. Kurt Wagner, would cement Jason’s opinion that, in the end, he should like to be a chemist someday. And own a tree farm.

Attending the Honor’s College at the University of South Carolina, Jason spent much of his time as an undergraduate researcher in the lab of Prof. Uwe H. F. Bunz, a tall German man who once remarked in a concerned fashion, “Jason, you look stressed, you need more sex.” In this supportive environment, and in a building with large windows, Jason worked with Matt Laskoski in synthesizing organometallic dehydroannulenes.

Having always wished to see New England, and erroneously believing New York to be a part of it, Jason began his graduate career at Cornell University in the Fall of 2003. There he joined the lab of Jón Njarðarson, a new assistant professor from Iceland who bore many conflicting political views which would provoke many enlivening debates. I'll be seeing about that whole socialized medicine thing when I'm in Canada. Biking to school in rain, shine, and snow, Jason has loved his time in Ithaca – “10 square miles surrounded by reality” – though he wishes the architects of S. T. Olin Laboratory had realized that graduate students would enjoy windows measuring larger than a mere 14.5 inches across. Now, having reached the end of his formal education, Jason dreams of 15 acres, a goat, and some ducks.

“What fun is it being cool if you can’t wear a sombrero?”

– Calvin and Hobbes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to my parents for their love and support through the years.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH	iii
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF SCHEMES	x
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xii
 PREFACE	 xiii
References	xiv
 Chapter 1 Prior Art	
1.1 Perspectives of Vinigrol	2
1.2 Published Work	2
1.3 Conclusions	11
References	12
 Chapter 2 Initial Efforts: the Wessely Oxidative Dearomatization	
2.1 Retrosynthetic Strategy	15
2.2 Synthetic Efforts	16
References	22
 Chapter 3 Further Efforts: the Adler-Becker Oxidative Dearomatization	
3.1 Fortuitous Development	27
3.2 Synthetic Efforts	28
References	33
 Chapter 4 A Tandem Radical Cyclization Route	
4.1 A New Retrosynthesis	36

4.2	Attempted Tandem Radical Cyclization Route	37
4.3	A Stepwise Route	41
	References	45
Appendix 1	Additional Attempted Tandem Radical Cyclizations	48
Appendix 2		
A2.1	Experimental Procedures for Chapter 2	49
A2.2	^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra	64
A2.3	Crystal Structure Data for [5+2] Adduct	105
Appendix 3		
A3.1	Experimental Procedures for Chapter 3	114
A3.2	^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra	126
Appendix 4		
A4.1	Experimental Procedures for Chapter 4	158
A4.2	^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra	172
A4.3	Crystal Structure Data for Bicycle 4.36	203

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	Six perspectives of vinigrol.	2
1.2	Summary of the Mehta route.	3
1.3	Summary of the Matsuda route.	3
1.4	Summary of the Barriault route.	5
1.5	Summary of the Paquette route.	6
1.6	Summary of the Corey route	7
1.7	Summary of the Hanna route.	8
1.8	Summary of the Fallis route	9
1.9	Summary of the Baran route	10
A2.1	Pivaloate derivative of 2.22 .	105
A2.2	ORTEP diagram of 2.22piv	105
A2.3	Stereoview of 2.22piv	105
A2.4	Another stereoview of 2.22piv	106
A4.1	¹ H and ¹³ C shifts and NOESY correlations for compound 4.40	202
A4.2	ORTEP diagram of 4.36 .	203

LIST OF SCHEMES

2.1	Retrosynthesis of vinigrol.	15
2.2	First attempts at oxidative dearomatization.	17
2.3	<i>o</i> -Quinone methide-mediated hetero Diels-Alder.	18
2.4	Formation of a [5+2] cationic cyclization product.	19
2.5	Successful Diels-Alder cycloaddition.	20
2.6	Attempted closure of the back ring.	21
3.1	Initial Adler-Becker test reactions.	27
3.2	Initial Adler-Becker route.	28
3.3	A successful Diels-Alder cycloaddition.	29
3.4	The benzofuranone framework.	30
3.5	Difficulties in oxidative dearomatization.	32
4.1	Retrosynthesis for a tandem radical cyclization	37
4.2	Oxidative dearomatization / Diels-Alder feasibility study.	38
4.3	Attempted front-to-back tandem radical cyclization.	39
4.4	Attempted back-to-front tandem radical cyclization.	40
4.5	Construction of the sidechains for stepwise cyclization route.	42
4.6	Monocyclization with alkene migration.	43
4.7	Monocyclization; steps towards second cyclization.	43
A1.1	Other failed tandem radical cyclizations.	48

LIST OF TABLES

A2.1	Crystal data and structure refinement for 2.22piv .	106
A2.2	Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic parameters for 2.22.piv .	107
A2.3	Bond lengths and angles for 2.22piv .	108
A2.4	Anisotropic displacement parameters for 2.22piv .	111
A2.5	Hydrogen coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters for 2.22piv .	112
A4.1	Crystal data and structure refinement for 4.36 .	203
A4.2	Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic parameters for 4.36 .	204
A4.3	Bond lengths and angles for 4.36 .	205
A4.4	Anisotropic displacement parameters for 4.36 .	208
A4.5	Hydrogen coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters for 4.36 .	209

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIBN	1,1'-Azobis(cyclohexanecarbonitrile)
<i>B</i> -Br-9-BBN	<i>B</i> -Bromo-9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane
CSA	(+/-)-Camphor-10-sulfonic acid
DIBAL-H	Diisobutylaluminum hydride
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylformamide
<i>B</i> -I-9-BBN	<i>B</i> -Iodo-9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane
HFIP	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol
HMPA	Hexamethylphosphoramide
LTA	Lead tetraacetate, Pb(OAc) ₄
MOM	Methoxymethyl
PIDA	Phenyliodine(III) diacetate, PhI(OAc) ₂
PIFA	Phenyliodine(III) bis(trifluoroacetate), PhI(COCF ₃) ₂
PPTS	Pyridinium <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonate
RCM	Ring closing metathesis
RT	Room temperature
TBS	<i>t</i> -Butyldimethylsilyl
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
THP	Tetrahydropyranyl
TMEDA	<i>N,N,N',N'</i> -Tetramethylethylenediamine
TMS	Trimethylsilyl

PREFACE

Vinigrol is a diterpenoid isolated from a soil fungus, *Virgaria nigra*, found at the foot of Mount Aso in Japan.^{1,2} Its structure was determined by chemical derivitization, NMR and mass spectrometry, and X-ray crystallography,³ and noticeably bears resemblance to the bicyclo[5.3.1]undecane-containing taxanes. However, in vinigrol there exist two such superimposable [5.3.1] ring systems, formally giving it a tricyclo[4.4.4.0]-tetradecane skeleton, a framework unique to this particular molecule. From a medicinal point of view, vinigrol is of interest due to demonstrated antihypertensive and platelet-inhibiting properties.⁴ Additionally, it has been discovered to act as a tumor necrosis factor antagonist, halting the progression of AIDS-related complex to AIDS,⁵ and nerve stem cell proliferation promoter.⁶ Given the combination of a structurally unique, synthetically challenging carbon framework and potential pharmaceutical applications, it is of no surprise that several research groups have published reports towards the synthesis of vinigrol. Yet despite work spanning more than 15 years from at least 9 independent laboratories, a total synthesis of this molecule has not been realized.

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Chapter 1

Prior Art

1.1 Perspectives of vinigrol

Given its complicated nature and the limitations of condensing a three-dimensional reality onto a two-dimensional surface, the drawn structure of vinigrol lends itself to numerous representations. Figure 1.1 shows six of these perspectives, chosen at times by various groups to best fit and illustrate the logic of their respective retrosynthetic analyses. In the Figures that follow, structure **1.5** will be used as a common form so that direct comparisons between routes can be made more easily.

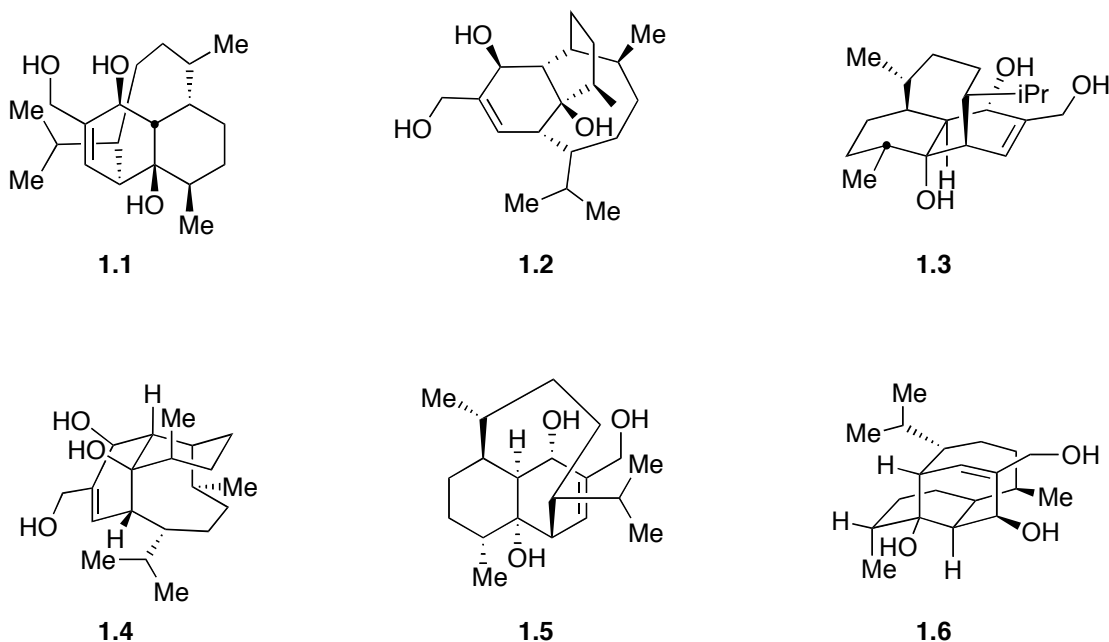


Figure 1.1. Six perspectives of vinigrol.

1.2 Published Work¹

Two of the earliest studies towards vinigrol were conducted in the labs of Goverdhan Mehta² and F. Matsuda,³ whose respective strategies are shown in Figures 1.2 and 1.3. In the Mehta lab, oxy-Cope rearrangement of a decalin framework was used to construct the bicyclo[5.3.1]undecane ring system present in both vinigrol and

paclitaxel. This system is very lightly functionalized, and to the best of our knowledge no further advances towards vinigrol were made.

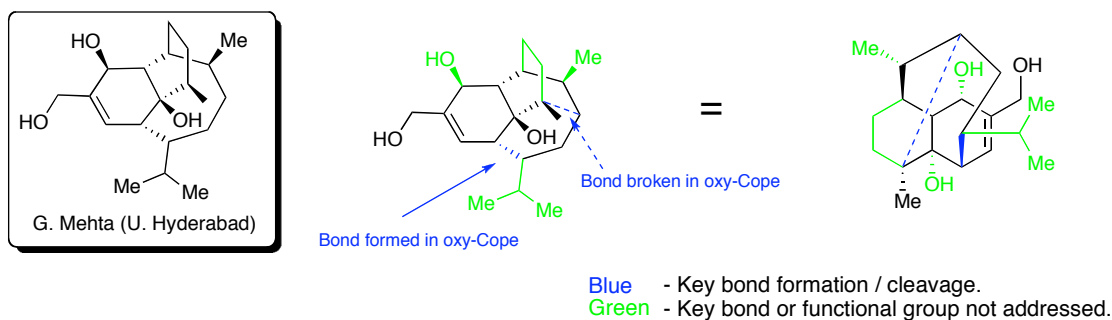


Figure 1.2. Summary of the Mehta route – oxy-Cope rearrangement for [5.3.1] bicyclic system.

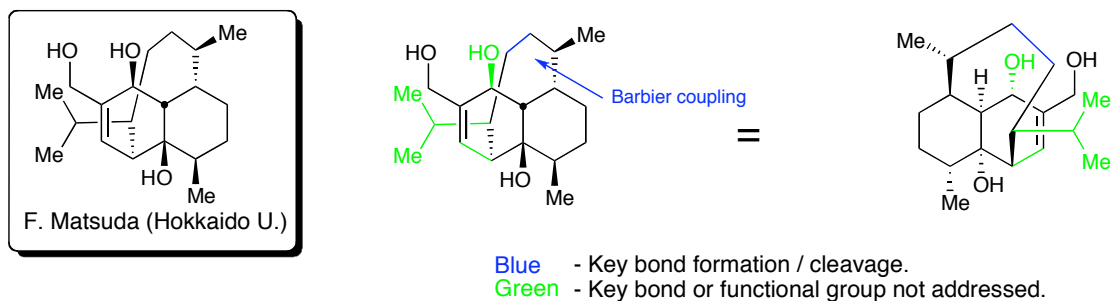


Figure 1.3. Summary of the Matsuda route – SmI_2 ring closure for [5.3.1] ring system.

Similarly, Matsuda *et al.* also reported a strategy for construction of the bicyclo[5.3.1]undecane core. The chiral-pool reagent carvone was derivatized by known methods, after which SmI₂-mediated Barbier coupling afforded a bicyclic system substantially more functionalized than that of Mehta. While further work was published⁴ on an SmI₂-mediated closing to afford solely the *cis*-decalin ring system, no additional progress in either case has been reported.

One of the more imaginative approaches towards vinigrol has been that of Louis Barriault and co-workers, illustrated in Figure 1.4.⁵ Viewing the *cis*-decalin system of vinigrol in chair-like form, they utilized a previously-disclosed⁶ tandem oxy-Cope/Claisen/Alder ene rearrangement to generate the decalin ring system. Notably, the rearrangement cascade is only viable with terminal allylic alcohols. Other work aimed at closing the eight-membered ring by Claisen rearrangement, ring closing metathesis, or McMurry coupling was unsuccessful.⁷

Indeed, this inability to “buckle” the tether in the endgame is also seen in the Paquette group’s efforts towards vinigrol (Figure 1.5).⁸ In this case, a bicyclo-[2.2.2]octane is opened to the *cis*-decalin *via* an oxy-Cope rearrangement. Numerous strategies – ring closing metathesis, pinacol coupling, McMurry coupling, direct nucleophilic substitution, ring contractions – to connect the four carbon tether proved unsuccessful.

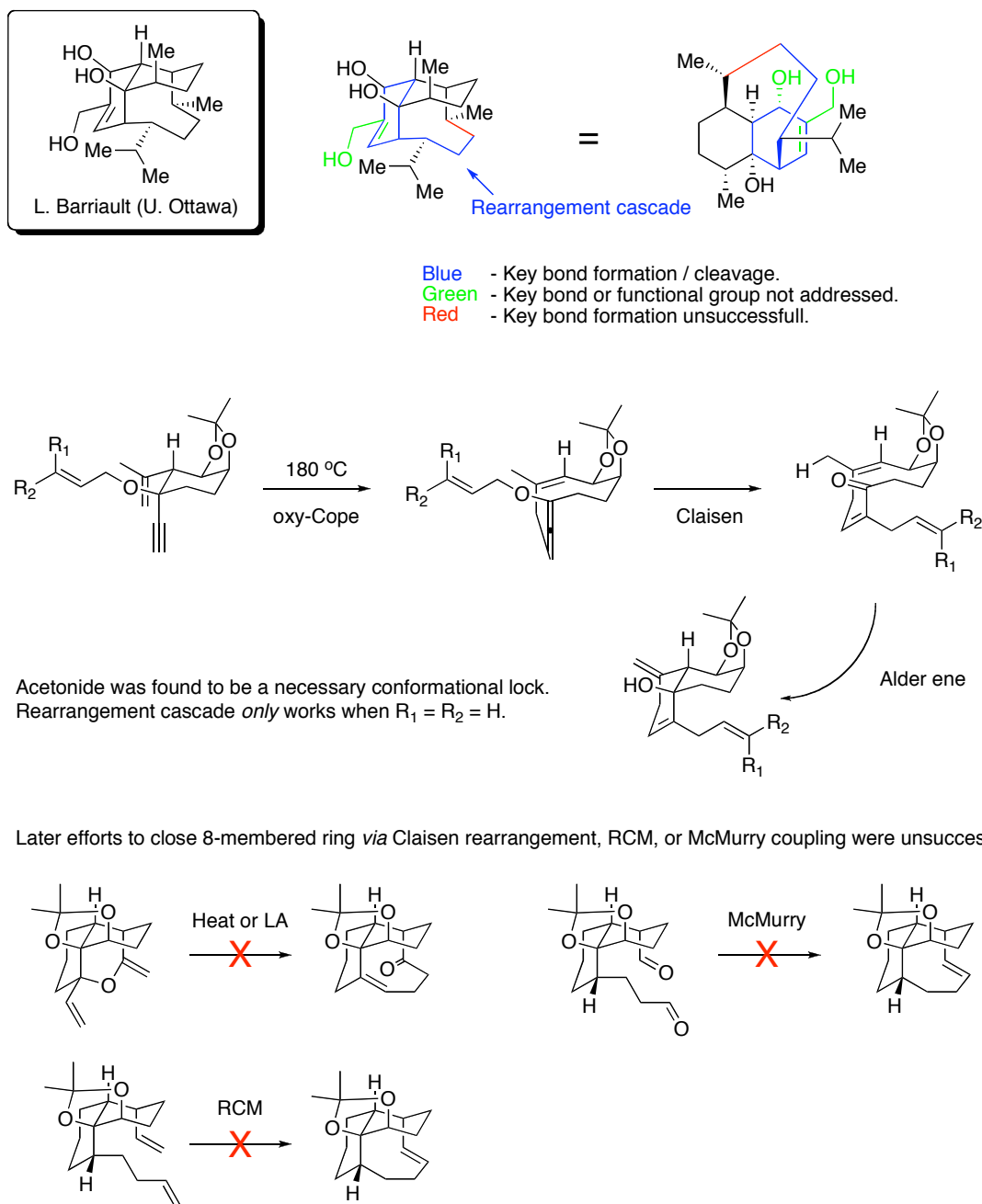
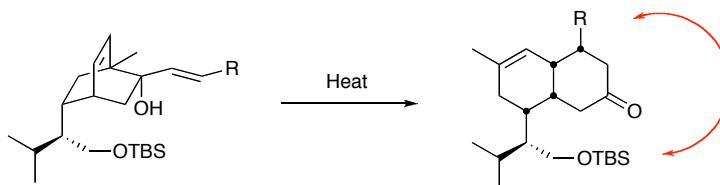
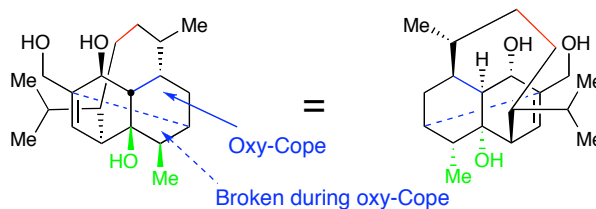
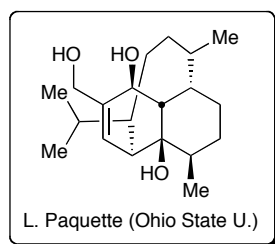


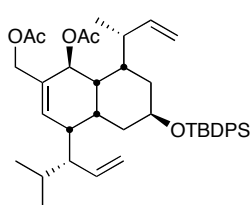
Figure 1.4. Summary of the Barriault route – [3,3] rearrangement cascade for *cis* decalin; attempts to “buckle” the eight-membered ring.



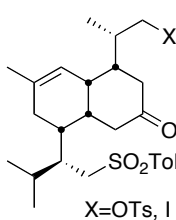
- Blue - Key bond formation / cleavage.
- Green - Key bond or functional group not addressed.
- Red - Key bond formation unsuccessful.

Has been unable to close 8-membered ring.

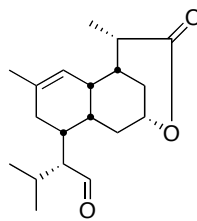
None of the following substrates furnished the 8-membered ring.



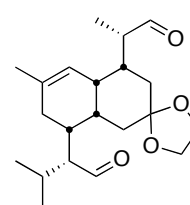
RCM substrate
(among others)



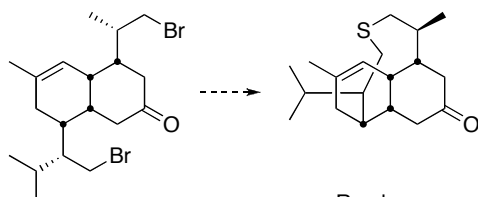
Nucleophilic
displacement
substrate



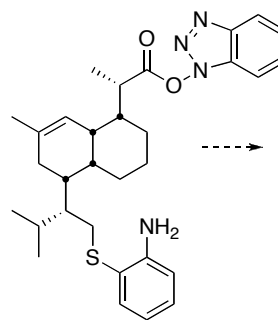
McMurry coupling
substrate



Pinacol coupling
substrate



Ramberg-
Baerklund
substrate



Lactam-sulfoxide ring
contraction substrate

Figure 1.5. Summary of the Paquette route – oxy-Cope for construction of *cis*-decalin core; attempts to “buckle” the eight-membered ring.

Steven Goodman and E.J. Corey attempted formation of the *cis*-decalin system through a tethered Diels-Alder cycloaddition (Figure 7).⁹ A Grob fragmentation was planned to later unveil the eight-membered ring as having been part of this tether. Unfortunately, and despite massive effort, no Diels-Alder product was ever observed.

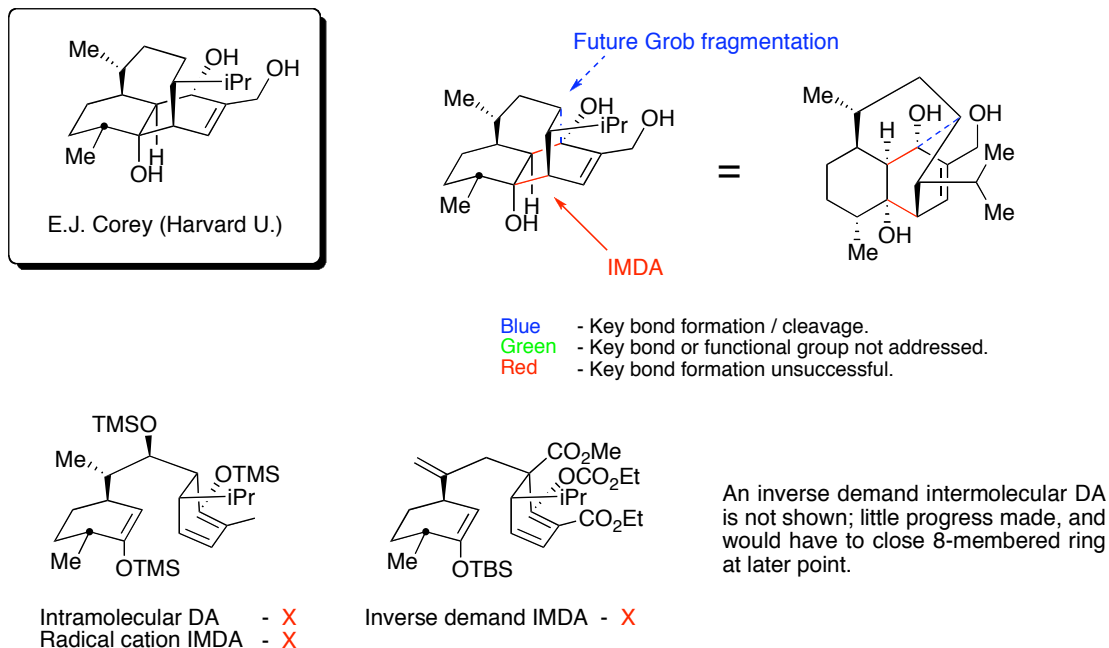


Figure 1.6. Summary of the Corey route – attempted IMDA for *cis*-decalin; ring cleavage for the cyclooctane ring.

With one of the most advanced precursors to date, the group of Issam Hanna has completed both the cyclooctane and *cis*-decalin units of vinigrol (Figure 1.7).¹⁰ Beginning from an intermolecular Diels-Alder, elaboration of the resultant tricycle leads to the illustrated triene. Anionic oxy-Cope rearrangement occurs in 72% yield to give the complete carbocyclic core of vinigrol. Note that the rearrangement only takes place with the unsaturated isopropenyl group; isopropyl in either the *E* or *Z* conformation leads only to recovery of starting material or decomposition. Although the methyl stereochemistry is incorrect, reduction of the ketone followed by

elimination and hydrogenation afforded a 2:3 mixture of it as the desired *R* stereocenter. Incorporation of the critical tertiary oxygen is also feasible. However, despite being tantalizingly close, no publication concerning a complete synthesis has yet come forth.

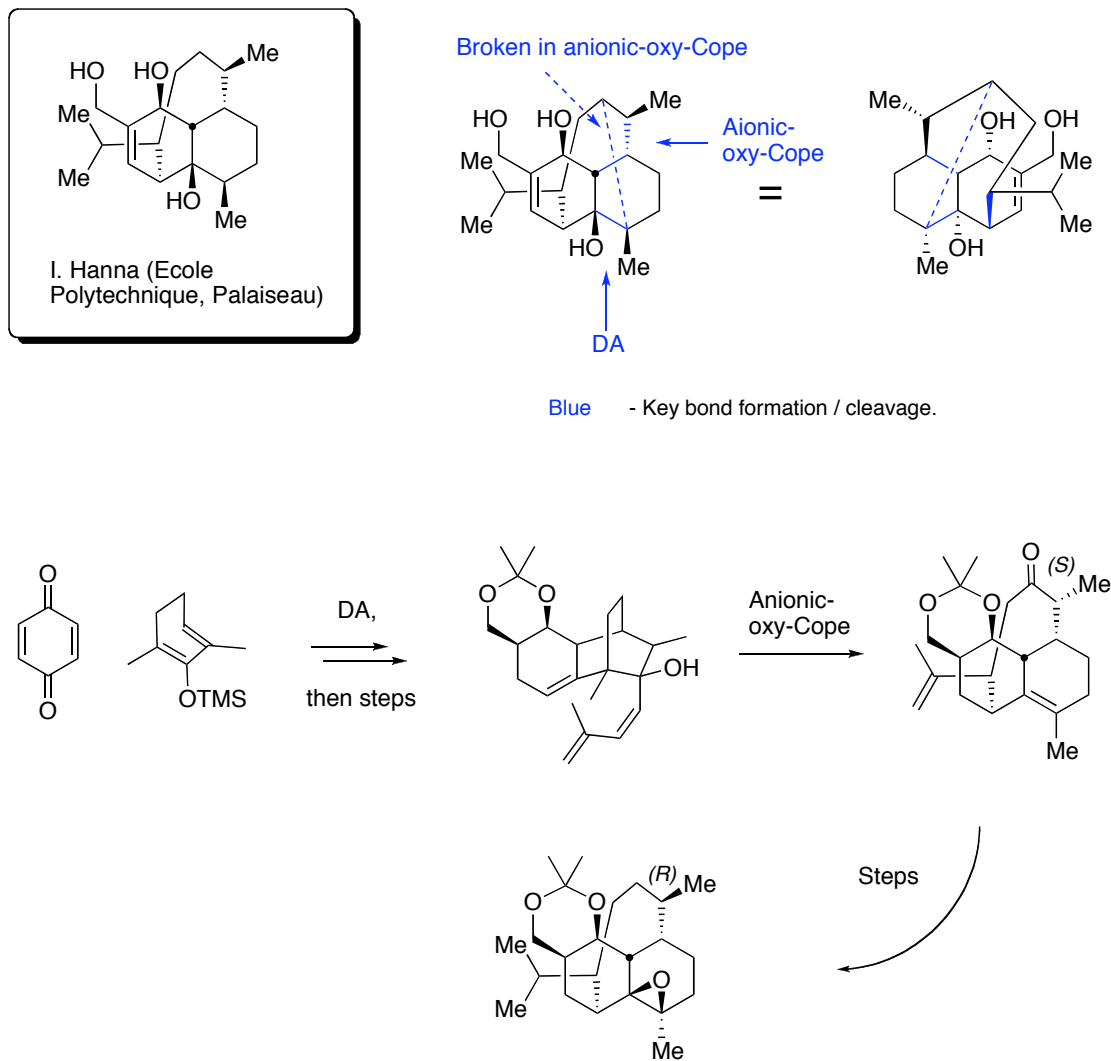


Figure 1.7. Summary of the Hanna route – Diels-Alder cycloaddition for *cis*-decalin, anionic oxy-Cope to close the eight-membered ring.

The Fallis group at the University of Ottawa has explored a route towards vinigrol that encompasses two Diels-Alder cycloadditions (Figure 1.8).¹¹ The first utilizes Lewis acid catalysis and principles of self-assembly to generate a functionalized core. After elaboration, a second Diels-Alder cycloaddition, intramolecular in nature, simultaneously forms the *cis*-decalin and fused cyclooctane ring systems.

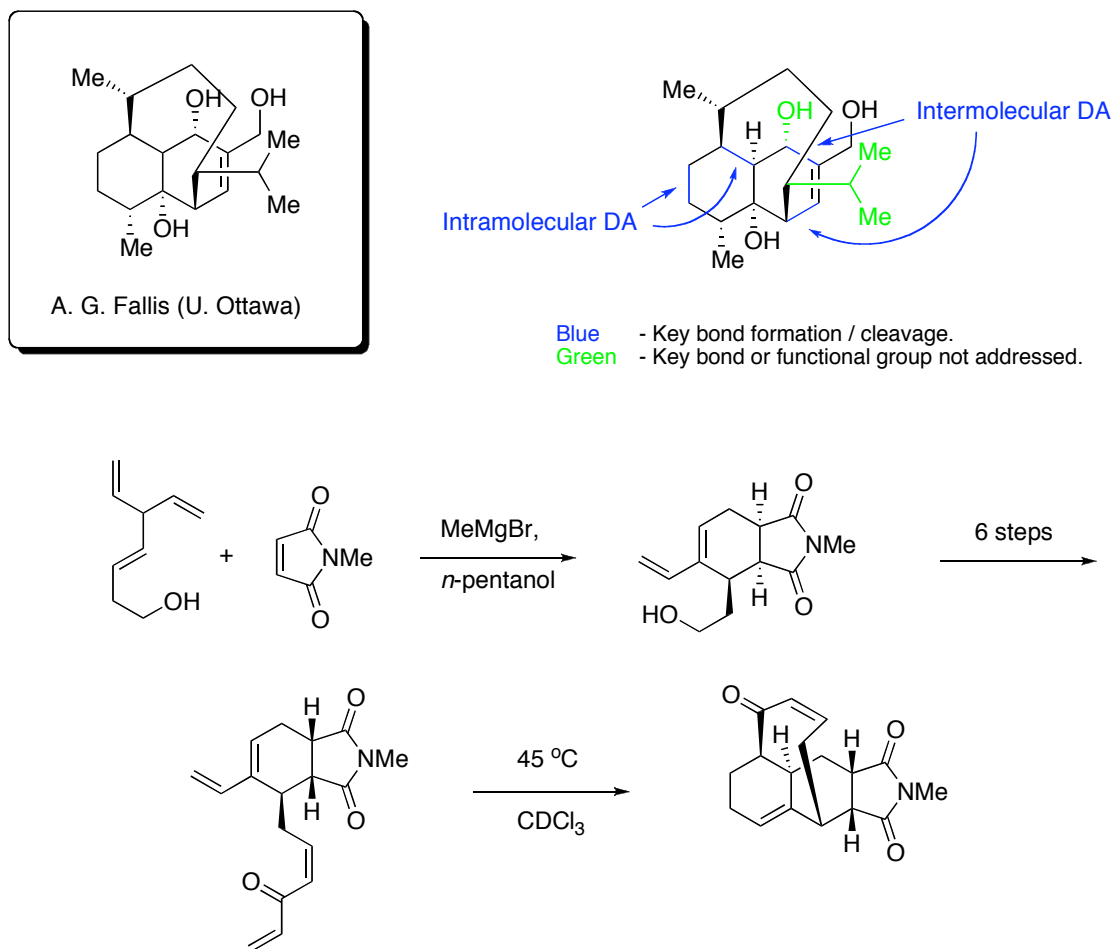


Figure 1.8. Summary of the Fallis route – Diels-Alder cycloadditions for key rings.

Finally, the Baran group has also utilized an intramolecular Diels-Alder strategy (Figure 1.9),¹² one which bears similarity to both the Corey and Fallis routes. An initial intermolecular Diels-Alder cycloaddition provides a bicyclo[2.2.2]octane skeleton which is elaborated to the triene, then engaged in an intramolecular cycloaddition to afford the core of vinigrol. Grob fragmentation, as originally envisioned by the Corey group, is indeed shown successful in “unmasking” the 4-membered tether of the cyclooctane ring.

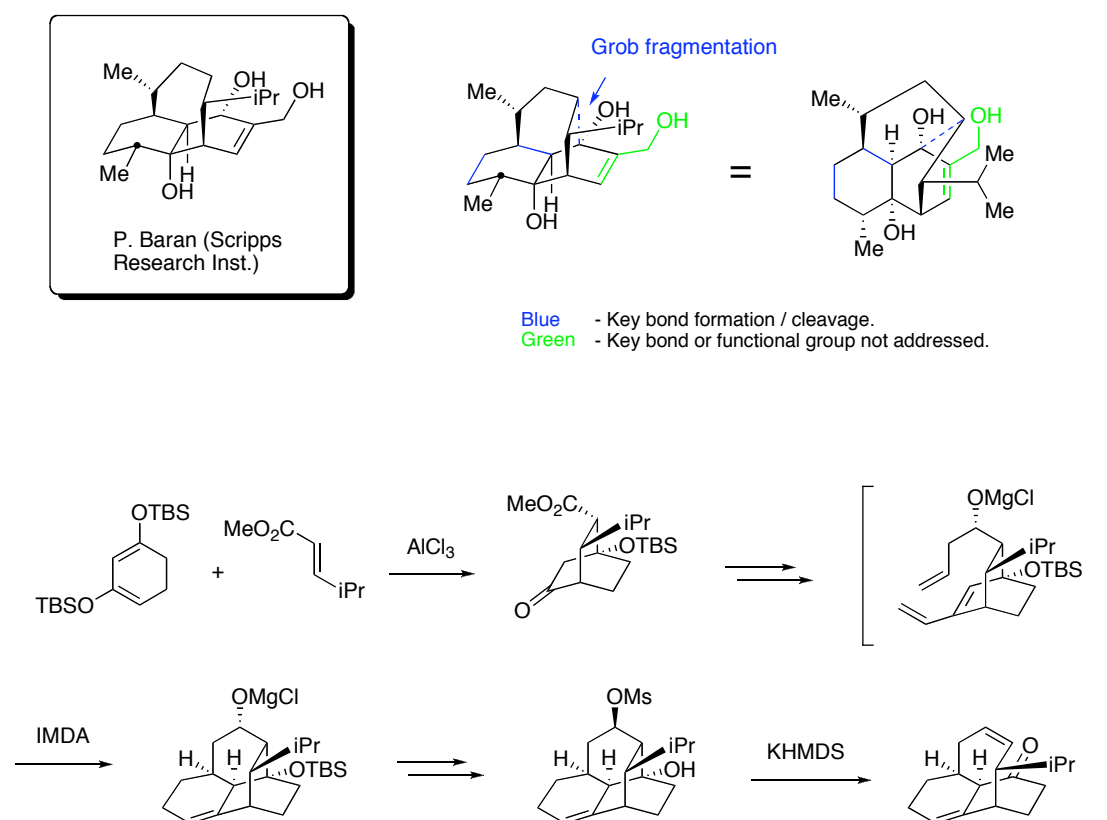


Figure 1.9. Summary of the Baran route – Diels-Alder cycloaddition and Grob fragmentations for core.

1.3 Conclusions

The preceding attempts towards vinigrol suggest that formation of the cyclooctane moiety in vinigrol cannot proceed after the *cis*-decalin core is complete (evident in the Barriault and Paquette routes). Rather, a strategy whereby both are formed simultaneously (the Fallis route) or the cyclooctane is present as a latent ring to be opened by rearrangement or carbon-carbon bond fragmentation (Hanna, Corey, and Baran routes) must be employed. Also, judging from what has not been shown by the Hanna and Baran groups, it might also be inferred that installation of the tertiary alcohol in the endgame would also prove quite difficult.

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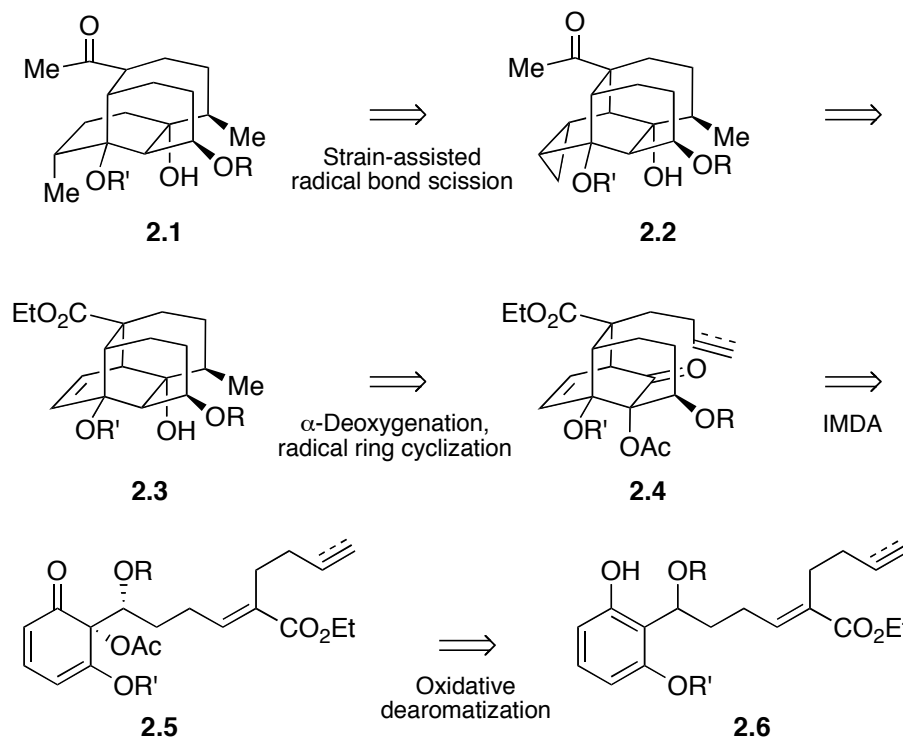
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Chapter 2:

Initial Efforts: the Wessely Oxidative Dearomatization

2.1 Retrosynthetic Strategy

Our initial strategy for constructing an advanced vinigrol precursor (Scheme 2.1) consisted of four key operations. As it has been well-established that endgame closure of the eight-membered ring is infeasible,¹ it is our belief that selective bond cleavage of a bicyclo[2.2.2]octane system such as **2.2** will “unravel” a latent cyclooctane. Functional group manipulation then leads back to **2.3**, which we envision being generated from a 6-*exo*-trig or 6-*exo*-dig ring closure protocol of **2.4**. We imagine this bicyclic structure being produced in turn by the intramolecular Diels-Alder cycloaddition of a diene-containing *o*-benzoquinol **2.5**, itself generated via oxidative dearomatization of a suitably substituted phenol **2.6**.

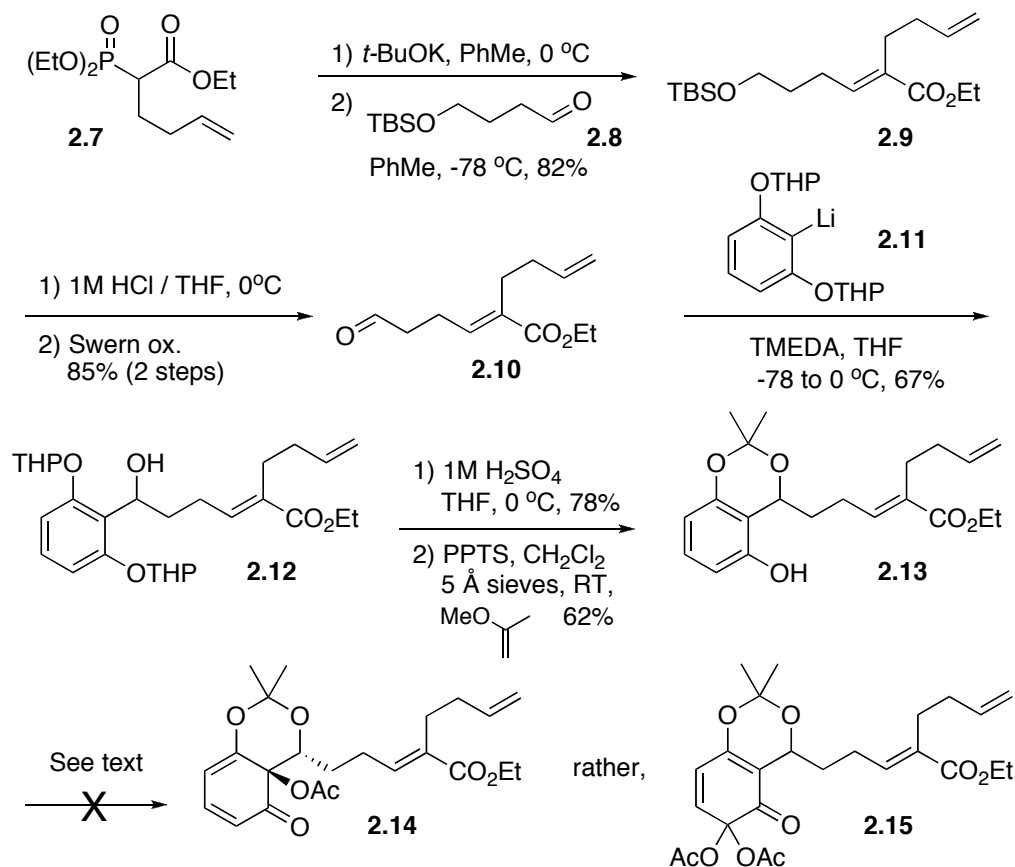


Scheme 2.1. Retrosynthesis of vinigrol

2.2 Synthetic Efforts

We initially focused on construction of the phenol **2.13** (Scheme 2.2) in the belief that, during oxidative dearomatization, the intramolecular acetonide tether would affect nucleophilic trapping from the opposite face as the large dienophile-bearing sidechain. Furthermore, this acetonide would bring the dienophile into the proximity of the *o*-benzoquinol ring, facilitating the Diels-Alder cycloaddition. Towards this goal, a *E*-selective Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons protocol² between phosphonate **2.7**³ and aldehyde **2.8**⁴ generated the tribstituted olefin **2.9**. Removal of the silyl protecting group and oxidation to the aldehyde then gave **2.10**. Formation of the *ortho*-lithiated⁵ resorcinol derivative **2.11**⁶ and electrophilic trapping with **2.10** then provided the benzylic alcohol **2.12**. Careful deprotection to the unstable triol and acetonide formation gave the desired **2.13**, and we were ready to attempt the first key step of our synthetic plan.

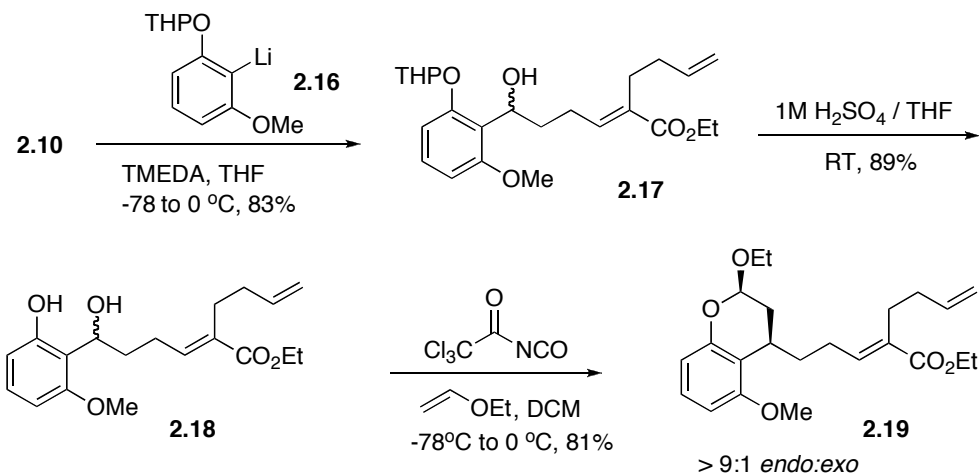
While the mechanism of oxidative dearomatization is dependent largely on the oxidant and conditions used, the Wessely oxidation,⁷ employing Pb(OAc)₄, generally provides selectivity for nucleophilic incorporation of acetate at the most electron-rich site *ortho* to the phenol. We were thus disappointed to find that this reaction with **2.13** gave no detectable quinol (**2.14**), but rather the undesired and readily hydrolyzed masked quinol **2.15** along with small amounts of its *para* isomer. Efforts with other oxidants – Pb(OAc)₄/BF₃-Et₂O,⁸ PIDA or PIFA,⁹ benzeneseleninic anhydride,¹⁰ and Cu(II)/morpholine/O₂¹¹ – were also unsuccessful in generating **2.14**.¹²



Scheme 2.2. First attempts at oxidative dearomatization.

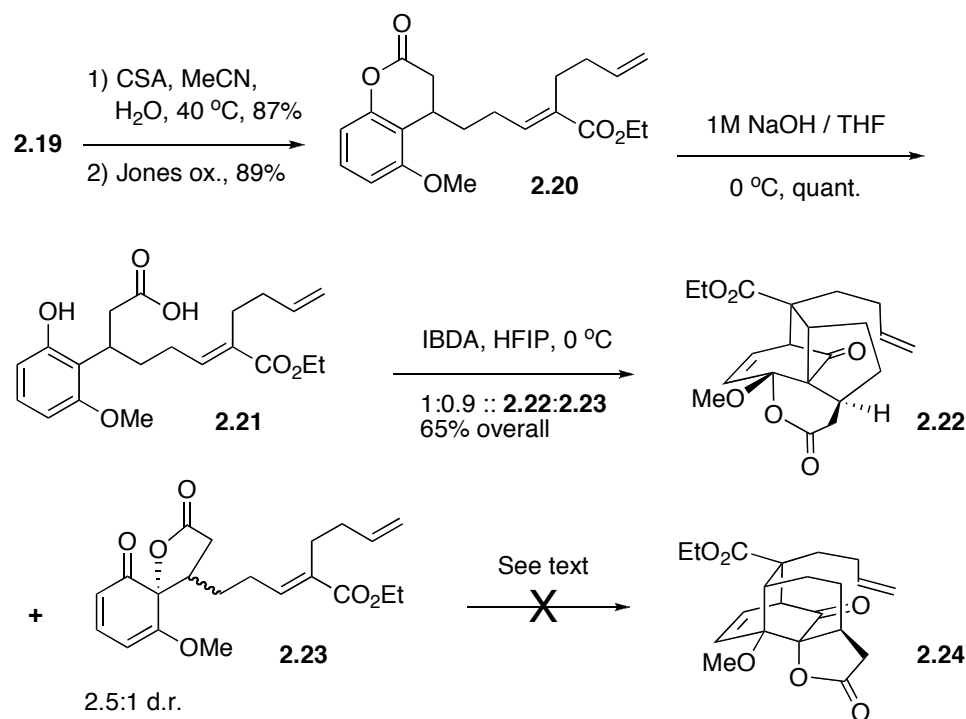
This failure in site selectivity led us to pursue a path (Scheme 2.3) in which use of an intramolecular nucleophile would enforce attack at the proper position. A carbamate was chosen in the belief that it would behave analogous to an amide, where the carbonyl oxygen rather than the amide nitrogen is known act as nucleophile during oxidative dearomatization.¹³ Beginning with aldehyde **2.10**, a similar nucleophilic addition with the *ortho*-lithiated resorcinol derivative **2.16** formed the benzylic alcohol **2.17**. While it was possible to form various carbamates from this alcohol, successive deprotection of the THP moiety inevitably led to elimination through an *ortho*-quinone methide pathway and subsequent decomposition. In an effort to put this proclivity to good use, however, it was discovered that treatment of the diol **2.18** with

trichloroacetylisocyanate¹⁴ in ethyl vinyl ether and CH₂Cl₂ as co-solvents efficiently led to the hetero Diels-Alder adduct **2.19** in one pot with good yield.^{5a,15} Indeed, this appears to be a quite mild means for the *in situ* formation of *ortho*-quinone methides.¹⁶



Scheme 2.3. *o*-Quinone methide-mediated hetero Diels-Alder.

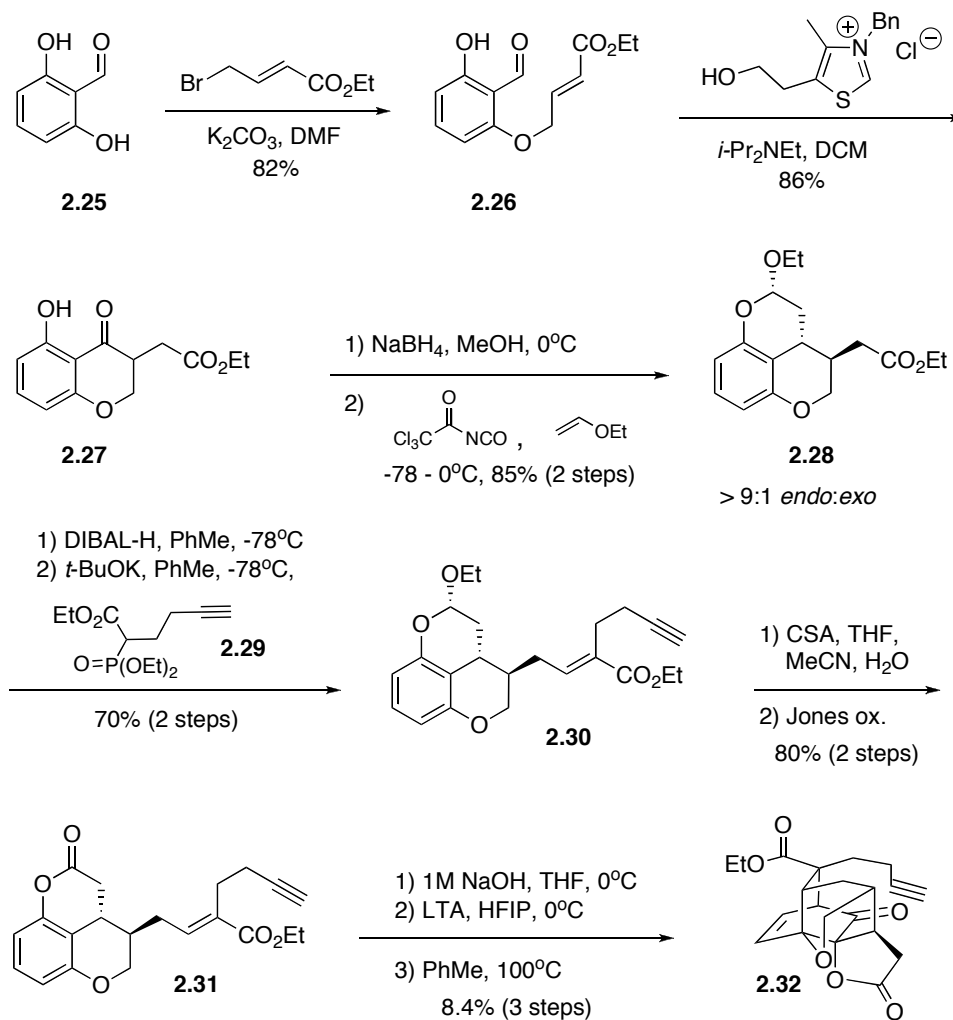
Continuing with our efforts towards vinigrol (Scheme 2.4), hydrolysis of the acetal **2.19** with camphorsulfonic acid and subsequent Jones oxidation realized lactone **2.20**, which could be readily opened under alkaline conditions to the free acid **2.21**. Optimized oxidative dearomatization of **2.21** with iodobenzene diacetate (IBDA) in 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP), however, resulted in three products: the unanticipated bicyclic adduct **2.22** and a nearly equal combined amount of the two spirobenzoquinol diastereomers **2.23** (2.5:1 *d.r.*). The bicyclic **2.22**, whose structure was confirmed by X-ray crystallography of a pivaloate derivative, probably results from a polar cationic [5+2] cycloaddition made possible by the electron donating character of the methoxy substituent.¹⁷ While separation of the spirobenzoquinol diastereomers **2.23** proved intractable, heating the mixture at reflux in benzene or toluene failed to afford any Diels-Alder adduct (**2.24**), with more forcing or Lewis acidic conditions leading only to decomposition.



Scheme 2.4. Formation of a [5+2] cationic cyclization product.

Altering the dienophile electronics might have enabled the Diels-Alder cycloaddition of **2.23**, but this would have no effect on the poor diastereoselectivity¹⁸ of the oxidative dearomatization and the formation of **2.22** as a major byproduct. We thus sought to synthesize a construct which would exhibit both a predetermined stereoselectivity in the oxidative dearomatization and a geometrical inhibition of the [5+2] adduct. To this end, the known benzaldehyde **2.25**¹⁹ was monocrotonylated and engaged in an intramolecular Stetter reaction²⁰ to form the chromanone **2.27** (Scheme 2.5). Reduction with NaBH₄ led to the diol, after which use of our quinone methide-generating protocol yielded the adduct **2.28** with nearly complete facial diastereoselectivity (confirmed by NOESY NMR spectroscopy). Reduction to the aldehyde was accomplished with DIBAL-H, after which Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons olefination was employed to generate **2.30**. Deprotection to the lactol and Jones

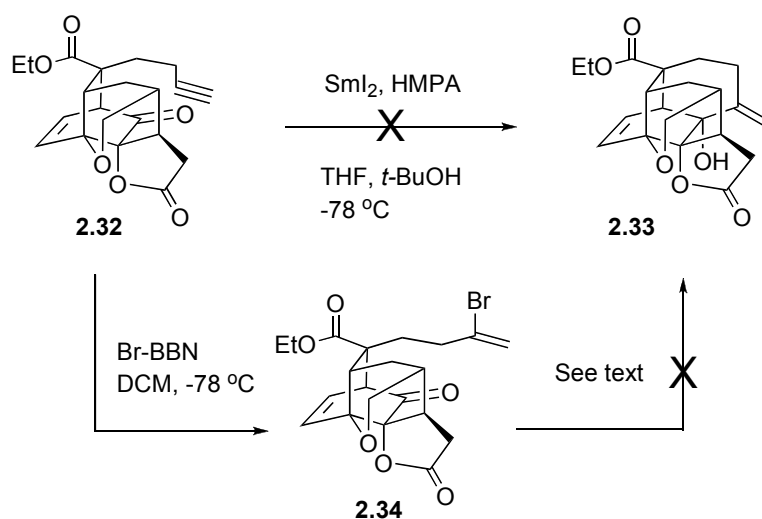
oxidation gave lactone **2.31**. While opening to the free acid was again facile, the oxidative dearomatization proceeded in exceedingly poor yield despite extensive testing of oxidants, solvents, and temperature conditions. Reasons for this difficulty are unclear. Gratifyingly, however, the intramolecular Diels-Alder proceeded well, allowing us to indeed access the desired bicyclic structure **2.32**.²¹



Scheme 2.5. Successful Diels-Alder cycloaddition.

With **2.32** in hand, it was then incumbent to affect closure of the posterior six-membered ring. We had initially envisioned a radical cyclization for this purpose

(Scheme 2.6); however, employment of SmI_2 proved unsuccessful, giving only a mixture of unidentified compounds. Changing tack, treatment of **2.32** with *B*-Br-9-BBN²² gave the vinyl bromide **2.34** with which we hoped to employ a “top-down” cyclization approach. Unfortunately, efforts at transmetallation employing *t*-BuLi²³ and *n*-Bu₂CuLi²⁴ were unsuccessful in forming identifiable products, while Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi²⁵ coupling conditions likewise failed to close the posterior six-membered ring. The difficulty might lie in the extreme steric crowding of the compact and rigid bicyclic ring systems preventing the incoming nucleophile from approaching the carbonyl at the requisite Bürgi-Dunitz trajectory.²⁶



Scheme 2.6. Attempted closure of the back ring.

Although we were disappointed in our inability to close this last ring, it was about this time when we discovered that a different dearomatization, the Adler-Becker oxidation, could be employed successfully on a derivative of the Stetter product **2.27**. Given the synthetically untenable yields for the transformation of **2.31** to the bicyclic adduct **2.32**, we began to explore this new route, the subject of the following chapter.

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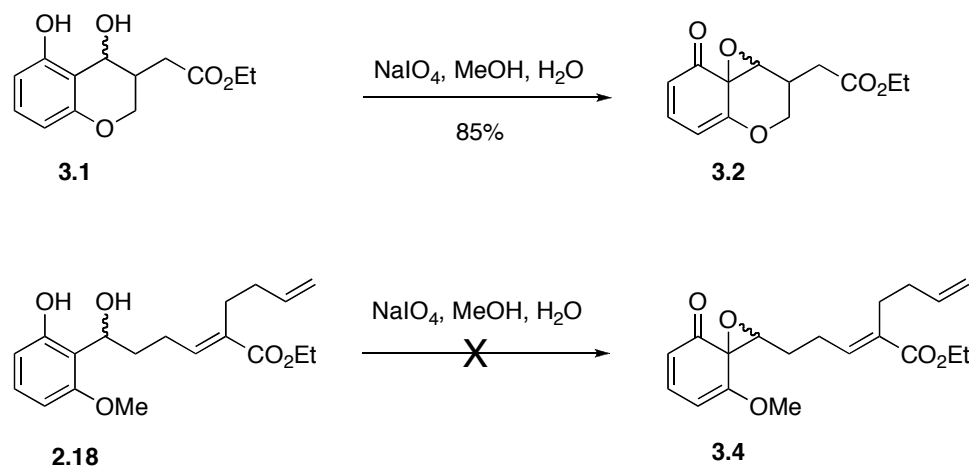
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Chapter 3

Further Efforts: the Adler-Becker Oxidative Dearomatization

3.1 Fortuitous Development

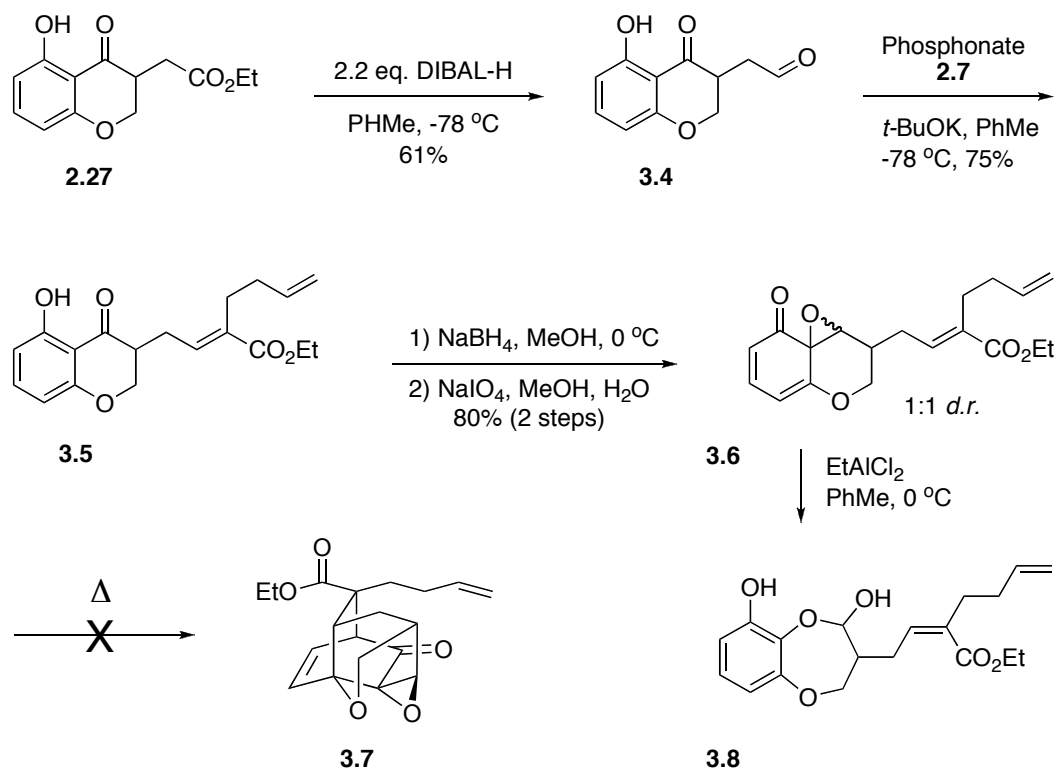
First reported in 1971, the Adler-Becker reaction is the periodate-mediated oxidative dearomatization of salicylalcohols to *spiro*-epoxydienones.¹ The majority of synthetic applications utilizing this reaction do so with primary benzyl alcohols.² Only a handful of reports³ in the literature utilize secondary alcohols for this purpose, indicating that oxidation of such substrates is far more challenging. A notable exception is the oxidation of reduced tetralone derivatives, which have been most famously utilized for the total synthesis of the natural product triptolide.⁴ Indeed, in our hands the acyclic diol **2.18** was unsuccessful in forming spiroepoxide **3.3** when treated with NaIO₄ in MeOH/H₂O. (Scheme 3.1). Conversely, treatment of diol **3.1** (generated by simple NaBH₄ reduction of **2.27**) with NaIO₄ immediately turns the reaction mixture yellow, a characteristic indicator that a benzoquinol is being formed. We were quite pleased to find that spectroscopic analysis of the reaction product confirmed the *spiro*-epoxy **3.2**. With an additional oxidative dearomatization protocol open to us, we began to explore a new pathway towards vinigrol.



Scheme 3.1. Initial Adler-Becker test reactions.

3.2 Synthetic Efforts

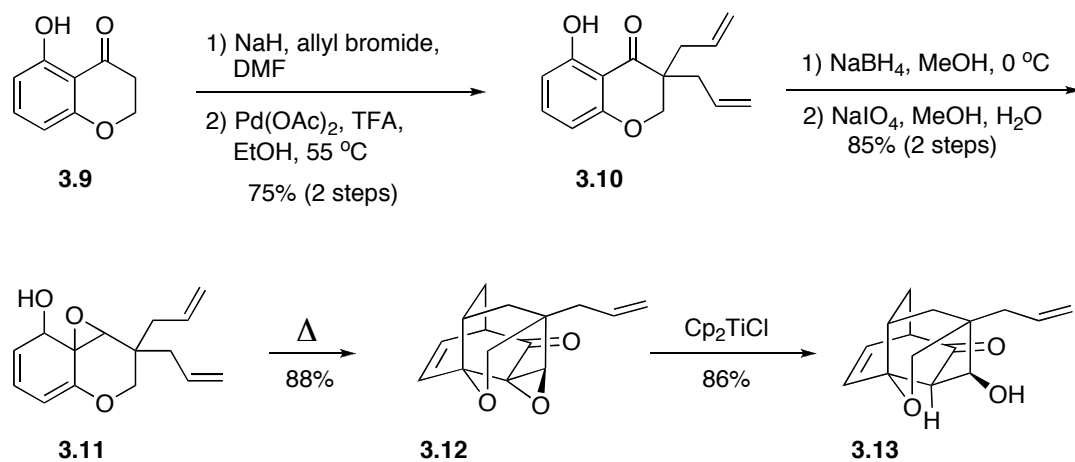
Our initial explorations took advantage of the previously-generated chromanone **2.27** from our Wessely oxidation efforts (see Chapter 2). Selective partial reduction to the aldehyde **3.4** could be accomplished with controlled addition of DIBAL-H in toluene at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Scheme 3.2). Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons homologation⁵ using phosphonate **2.7** then afforded enoate **3.5**. Ketone reduction with NaBH_4 provided an Adler-Becker oxidation substrate (1:1 *d.r.*) that dearomatized readily to **3.6** upon treatment with NaIO_4 in $\text{MeOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$. While we recognized that only one of the diastereomers is competent for the cycloadditions, disappointingly the desired intramolecular Diels-Alder product **3.7** was never generated. Mild heating



Scheme 3.2. Initial Adler-Becker route.

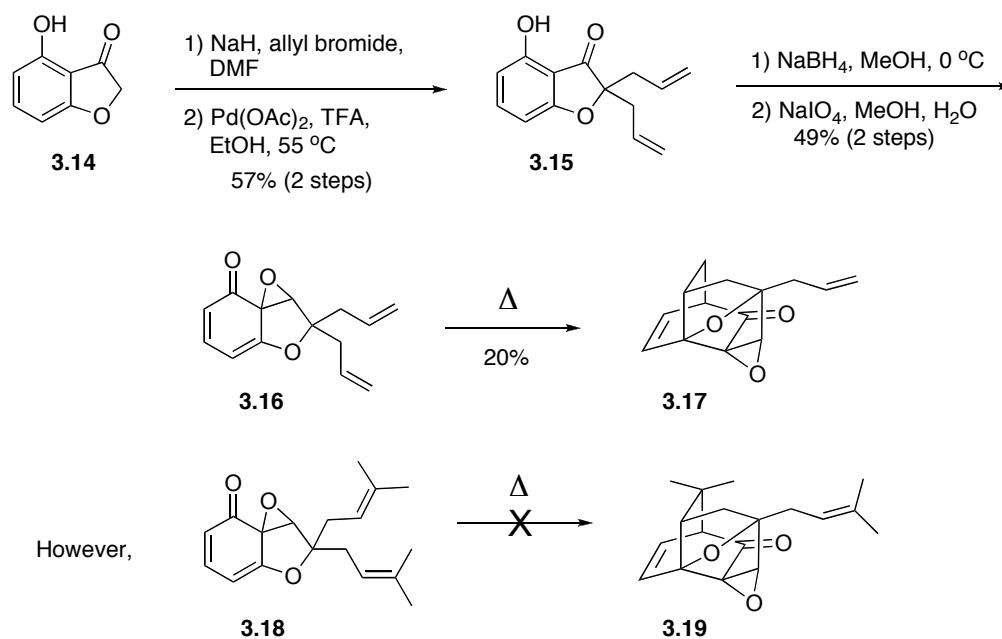
returned only starting material, with higher temperatures (>150 °C) leading only to decomposition. Attempts at low temperature, Lewis-acid-mediated Diels-Alder cycloadditions likewise failed in generating the desired bicycle. Rather, reaction with EtAlCl₂ at 0 °C led to the rearrangement product **3.8**. This in stark contrast with our previous Wessely oxidation results, wherein the oxidation reaction proved very challenging while the cycloaddition proceeded smoothly (Scheme 2.5).

Unsatisfied with this result, we regrouped to a simpler substrate in order to explore this approach further. Beginning from known chromanone **3.9**⁶ (Scheme 3.3), exhaustive allylation was followed by deprotection to afford free phenol **3.10**. Reduction and Adler-Becker oxidation then yielded the desired dienone **3.11** in good yield. We were delighted to learn that, upon prolonged heating in toluene at 150 °C, the tetracyclic cycloadduct **3.12** was formed in excellent yield. Finally, Cp₂TiCl-mediated radical opening of the epoxide⁷ gave the alcohol **3.13**. This simple model substrate contains much of the vinigrol pre-fragmentation core, with all of the challenging hydroxyl groups in their respective positions.



Scheme 3.3. A successful Diels-Alder cycloaddition.

Catalyzed by this success, and in parallel with our chromanone model studies, we argued that a smaller fused framework might bring the dienophile closer to the dienone and hence enable cycloaddition at temperatures low enough to preclude decomposition of our sensitize *spiro*-quinols. Models and our calculations suggested that such a *spiro*-dienone product (**3.16**) would bring the two cycloadduct component closer together, so a benzofuranone variant of the chromanone model system was chosen (Scheme 3.4).

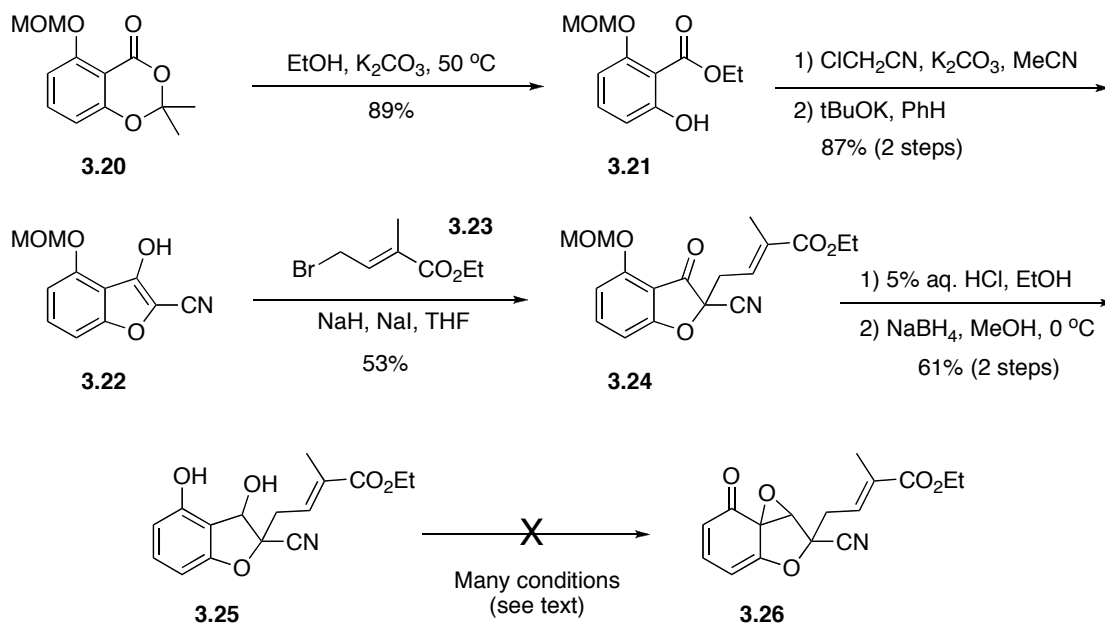


Scheme 3.4. The benzofuranone framework.

These studies utilized known benzofuranone **3.14**⁸ as a starting point, which is readily accessed from commercially available 2,6-dihydroxyacetophenone. Ketone **3.15** was obtained as **3.10** before, by first exhaustively allylating and then selectively deallylating to the free phenol. This new structure is both more rigid and sterically congested than its predecessor, and this is reflected in a slower reduction and lower yielding Adler-Becker oxidation to **3.16**. Indeed, it proved difficult to “force” the oxidative dearomatization to completion, as oxidation back to the ketone became a

competing reaction. It thus proved more effective to partially convert to **3.16** and recover the remaining starting material. Careful heating of the dearomatized core afforded highly strained cycloadduct **3.17**, albeit in non-optimal yields. Again, we believe this is reflective of the highly strained nature of this product. In order to better assess the scope of this approach we also accessed prenylated core **3.18** using an identical synthetic approach. This tetraene resisted all attempts to cyclize to **3.19**, with decomposition occurring at elevated temperatures.

Having realized moderate success in both the oxidative dearomatization and subsequent Diels-Alder cycloaddition of **3.17**, we investigated this benzofuran framework further using more advanced synthetic components (Scheme 3.5). Transesterification of the known benzodioxanone **3.20**⁹ with EtOH gave **3.21**. Alkylation of the free phenol with chloroacetonitrile and subsequent condensation then yielded the β -ketonitrile **3.22**. Keeping in mind the failure of the *bis*-prenyl **3.18** adduct to undergo Diels-Alder cycloaddition, we decided to use an electronically more matching enoate dienophile in this route. Selective C-alkylation with **3.23**¹⁰ was thus used, affording **3.24**. Deprotection of the phenolic MOM group and reduction of the ketone set the stage for the critical dearomatization step. Unfortunately, diol **3.25** resisted all of our attempts to convert it to *spiro*-dienone **3.26**. Conditions attempted include: NaIO₄, MeOH/H₂O; NaIO₄, AcOH; NaBiO₃, AcOH; Cu(CH₃CN)₄PF₆, morpholine, DIEA, CH₂Cl₂, O₂; CuCl₂-morpholine, MeCN, MeOH, O₂; CuCl₂, pyridine, MeOH, O₂; PhI(OAc)₂, CF₃CH₂OH; H₅IO₆, MeOH; H₅IO₆, THF. No Adler-Becker product was ever observed in these reactions; when any reaction at all occurred it was reoxidation to the ketone.



Scheme 3.5. Difficulties in oxidative dearomatization.

In summary, despite this route being a dead end for our vinigrol campaign it does serve to highlight both the untapped synthetic potential of the Adler-Becker dearomatization in rapidly accessing complex structures and the need that exists for reactive, selective oxidizing agents for such processes.

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Chapter 4

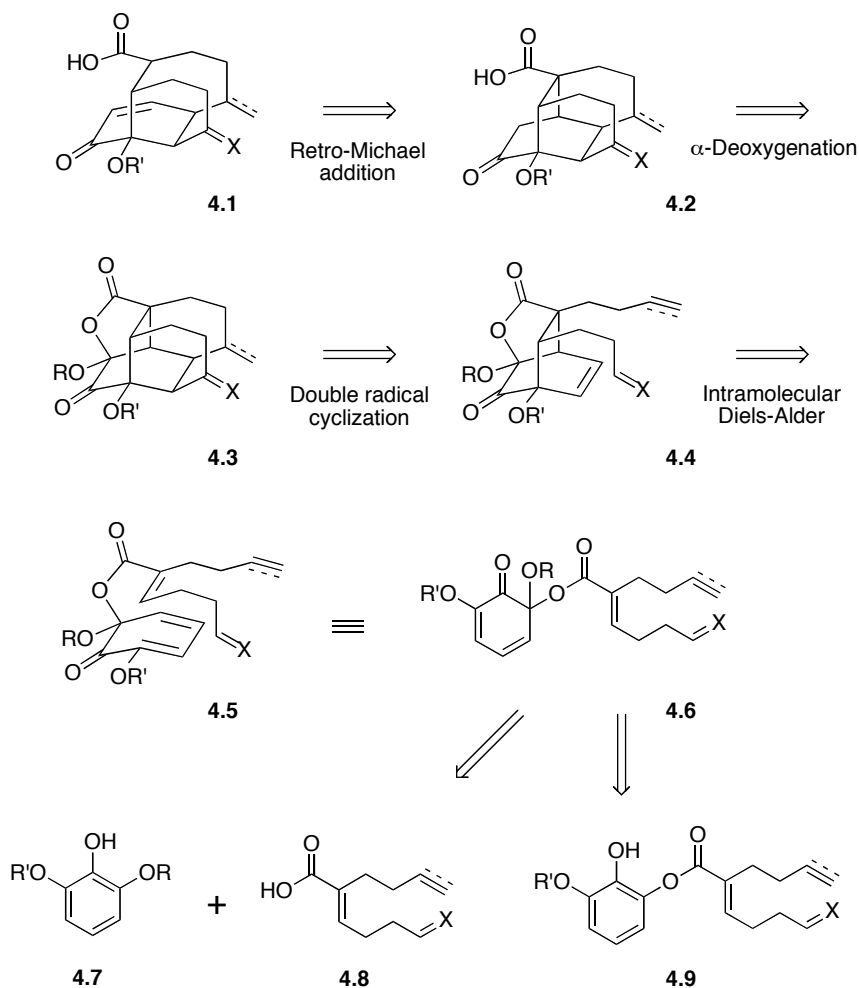
A Tandem Radical Cyclization Route

4.1 A New Retrosynthesis

Having encountered difficulties in utilizing the Adler-Becker oxidation for the synthesis of vinigrol's carbocyclic core, we began seeking a related yet more robust route that would prove successful in both the key oxidative dearomatization and intramolecular Diels-Alder cycloaddition steps. We thus developed the plan outlined in Scheme 4.1. Here, the core of vinigrol (**4.1**) is envisioned as accessible from a retro-Michael reaction of **4.2**. Double deoxygenation¹ then leads back to **4.3**, and tandem radical cyclization² to **4.4**. As far as we are aware, such a 6-*exo*/6-*exo* cascade would be unprecedented.^{3,4,5,6} And here again we have a substrate accessible from the intramolecular Diels-Alder cycloaddition of a cyclohexa-2,4-dienone (**4.5/4.6**).

The masked *ortho*-benzoquinone **4.5/4.6** can be envisioned as proceeding from either of two oxidative dearomatizations. In the first case (involving **4.7**, **4.8**) the acid sidechain is used as the incoming nucleophile. This could be accomplished by performing a Wessely oxidation:⁷ ligand exchange⁸ with one or more of the acetates of Pb(OAc)₄ would provide a species which could directly transfer the desired acid during the oxidative dearomatization.⁹ Although use of the allylic alcohol as nucleophile may also be envisioned, in practice we found that this precluded use of Pb(OAc)₄, while use of PIDA or PIFA led to poor intermolecular incorporation of the alcohol unless vast excesses of it were employed.¹⁰ Given the hypothesized mechanism of PIDA and PIFA oxidative dearomatizations¹¹ – the nucleophile is not directly transferred from the reagent – this is not surprising. The second case, oxidative dearomatization of **4.9**, would be fraught with regioselectivity issues. Indeed, if R' were a simple ether we would expect oxidation to occur solely at this more electron rich site. With this in mind, we decided to pursue a route based on **4.7/4.8**, believing it would provide the greatest flexibility in altering the phenol ring and acid sidechain as needed.

We are quite happy that this newest retrosynthesis still utilizes the same four key reactions as before, namely: oxidative dearomatization, intramolecular Diels-Alder cycloaddition, radical cyclization, and strain-induced bond cleavage to “unmask” the latent cyclooctane. Aesthetically, then, the theme remains the same.

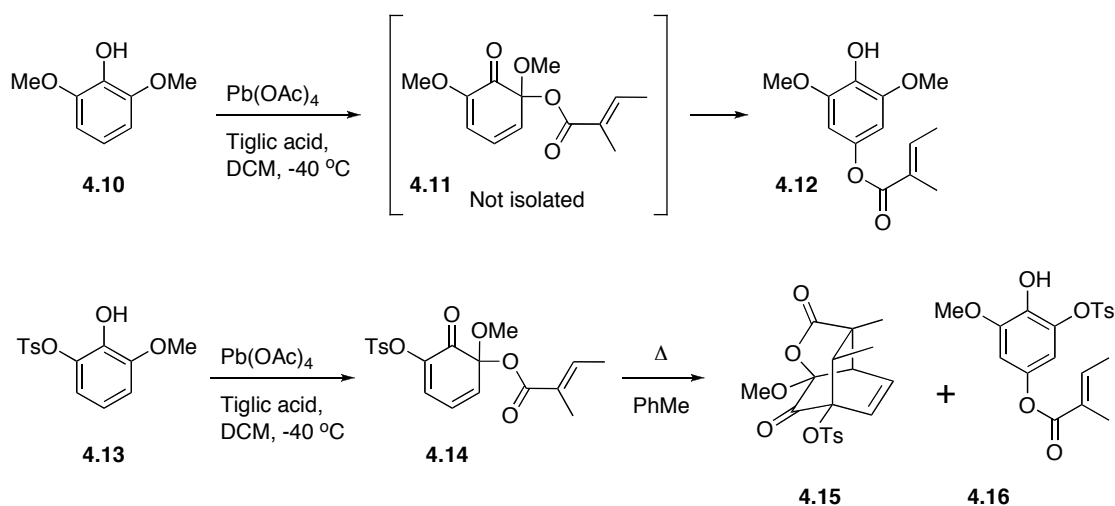


Scheme 4.1. Retrosynthesis for a tandem radical cyclization.

4.2 Attempted Tandem Radical Cyclization Route

We began by testing the feasibility of the oxidative dearomatization and subsequent Diels-Alder cycloaddition (Scheme 4.2). Hoping to use the commercially

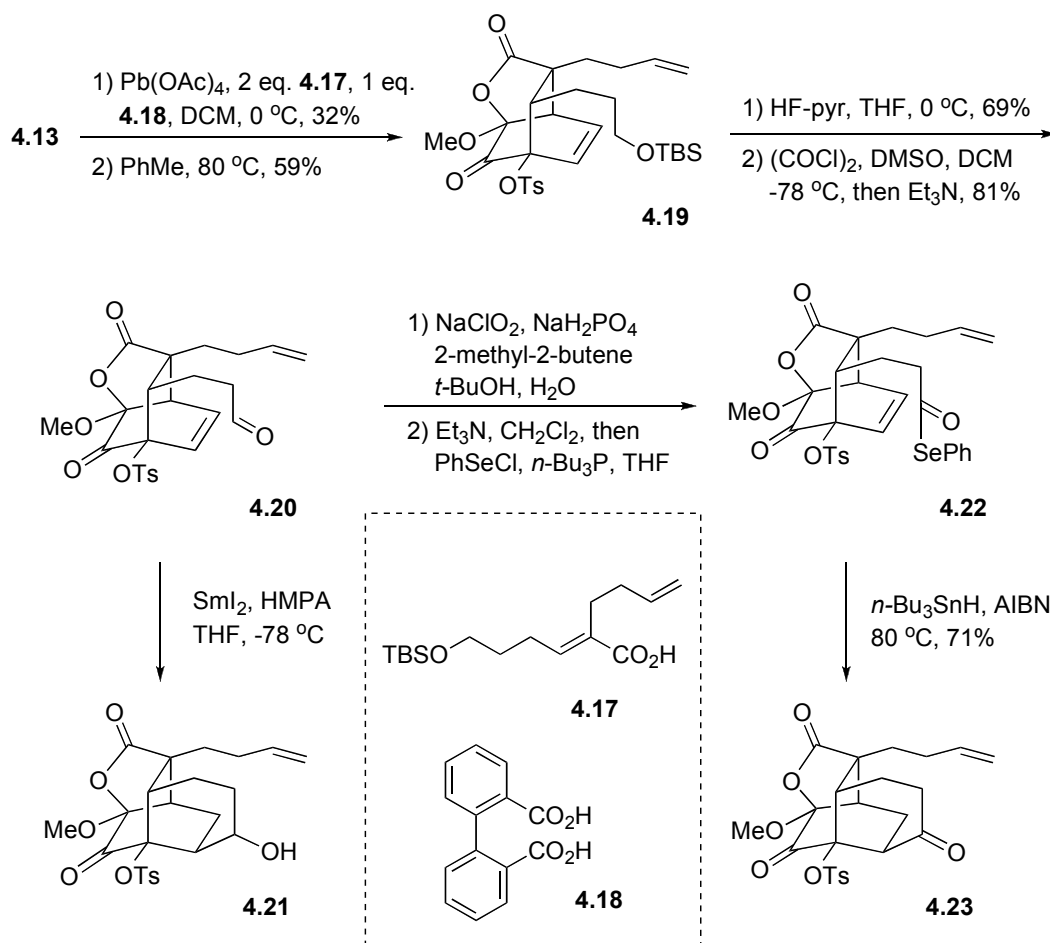
available 2,6-dimethoxyphenol (**4.10**), oxidation with tiglic acid provided not the desired **4.11** but rather the rearomatized **4.12**, accessed through a [3,3] acetate migration.¹² Brief efforts to block this shift by installing a bromine *para* to the phenol¹³ were pursued, but the resultant products were unstable and decomposed when heated. A tosylated pyrogallol **4.13** was then synthesized in the belief that the withdrawing nature of the sulfonate ester would prevent or at least diminish any rearrangements. And indeed, we were excited when oxidation of this phenol with $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$ in the presence of excess tiglic acid provided the desired ketal **4.14**. Heating this compound in toluene then led to the Diels-Alder adduct **4.15**, though now unfortunate amounts of the rearrangement product **4.16** (~1:0.3) were seen.



Scheme 4.2. Oxidative dearomatization / Diels-Alder feasibility study.

Buoyed by this success, we first utilized the acid **4.17** (Scheme 4.3) in our efforts, as it was easily accessible from the ester **2.9** used in our earlier routes. Oxidative dearomatization and Diels-Alder cycloaddition led to **4.19**, which although produced in low yields allowed for overall 66% recovery of the starting material acid **4.17**. Bicycle **4.19** could be desilylated and oxidized to the aldehyde **4.20** in good

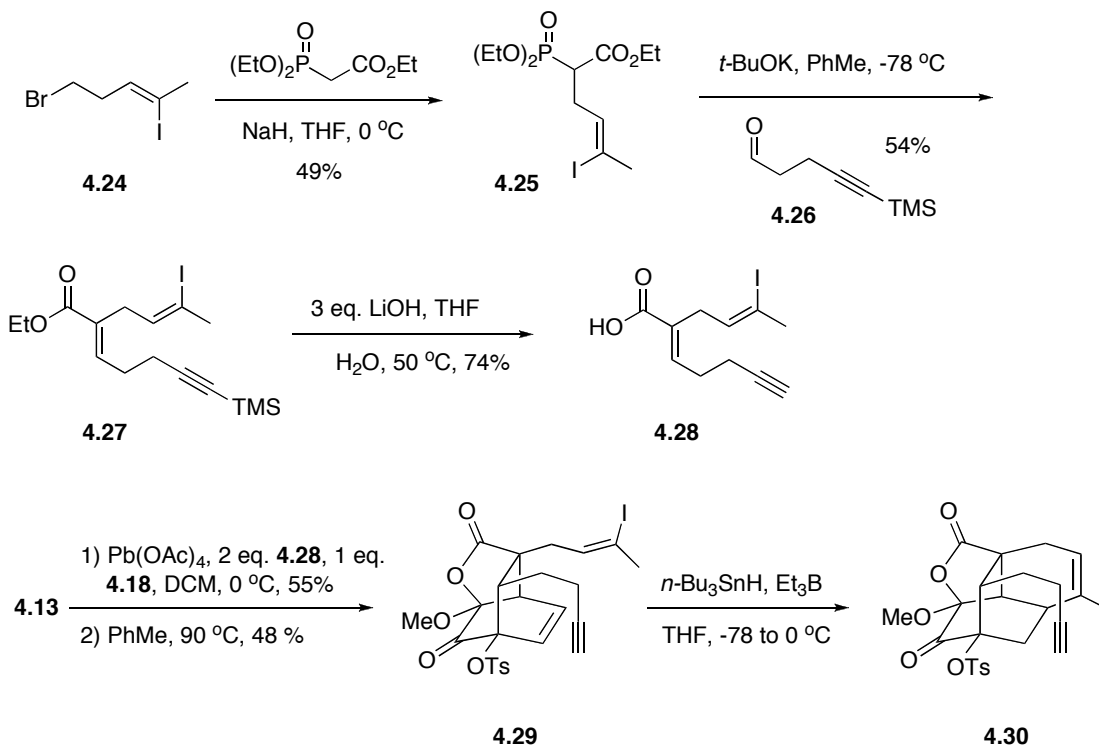
yield. Treatment of **4.20** with samarium(II) iodide¹⁴ and HMPA in THF successfully led to a cyclized product, however one in which the back ring had not closed. This is evident from ¹H-NMR spectra clearly showing retention of the terminal olefin.



Scheme 4.3. Attempted front-to-back tandem radical cyclization.

It thus seems the 2° radical generated after the initial cyclization is quenched faster than it can “find” the alkene, which is not surprising given the compact nature of the system we are asking it to form. So to at least slightly minimize steric congestion we oxidized the aldehyde **4.20** to the acid, which could then be transformed to the acyl selenide **4.22**. Treatment of this species with $n\text{-Bu}_3\text{SnH}$ and AIBN in refluxing benzene or C_6F_6 gives a planar acyl radical, but this again formed only the

monocyclized product. Efforts to initiate the cyclization with reagents exhibiting slower hydrogen donation – and hence slower quenching – were then pursued. In the event, however, (TMS)₃SiH led to problems with hydrosilylation of the alkene, while *n*-Bu₃GeH proved unsuccessful in generating any cyclized product.



Scheme 4.4. Attempted back-to-front tandem radical cyclization.

Excited that we could successfully close one ring, it seemed a matter of fine-tuning the sidechains so as to minimize adverse steric interactions. We thus began the back-to-front cyclization strategy shown in Scheme 4.4. Generating the phosphonate **4.25** from allylation of triethylphosphonoacetate with known **4.24**¹⁵, Horner-Wadworth-Emmons homologation¹⁶ of aldehyde **4.26**¹⁷ provides ester **4.27**. Hydrolysis of both the ester and silyl groups can be accomplished with lithium hydroxide, providing the acid **4.28**. Oxidative dearomatization and Diels-Alder

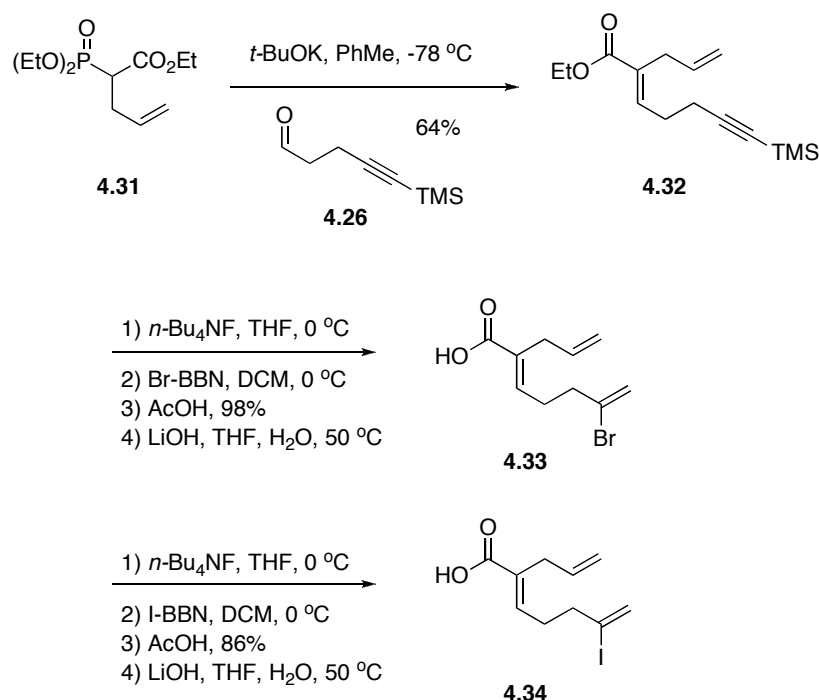
cycloaddition then gives the bicycle **4.29**, and we are ready to generate a vinyl radical. Note that the geometry of this vinyl iodide for radical cyclization is inconsequential;¹⁸ however, by accessing the *Z*-olefin we have a substrate that is also suitable for a possible palladium-catalyzed cascade.¹⁹

Here we are attempting a 6-*exo*-trig/6-*exo*-dig double radical cyclization. Since the alkene is internal, the first cyclization will form a ring with only one methylene proton occupying space within the cage structure, hopefully minimizing any steric conflicts in forming the second ring. In the event, treatment of vinyl iodide **4.30** at low temperature with *n*-Bu₃SnH and Et₃B still only provided a monocyclized product **4.30**; no indication of characteristic *exo*-methylene protons in the ¹H-NMR spectra was ever observed. Again, the slower hydrogen donors (TMS)₃SiH and *n*-Bu₃GeH were also employed. With the former, decomposition became a problem, perhaps because the resultant (TMS)₃SiI can be expected to be highly oxophilic. Interestingly, the germanium hydride provided a product, not yet fully characterized, which shows definite closing of the rear ring but also loss of the tosyl group. This would suggest the unfortunate property that allowing the 2° radical too great of a lifetime adjacent to the tosyl group leads to its reductive elimination, this event being faster than the desired 6-*exo*-dig cyclization.

4.3 A Stepwise Route

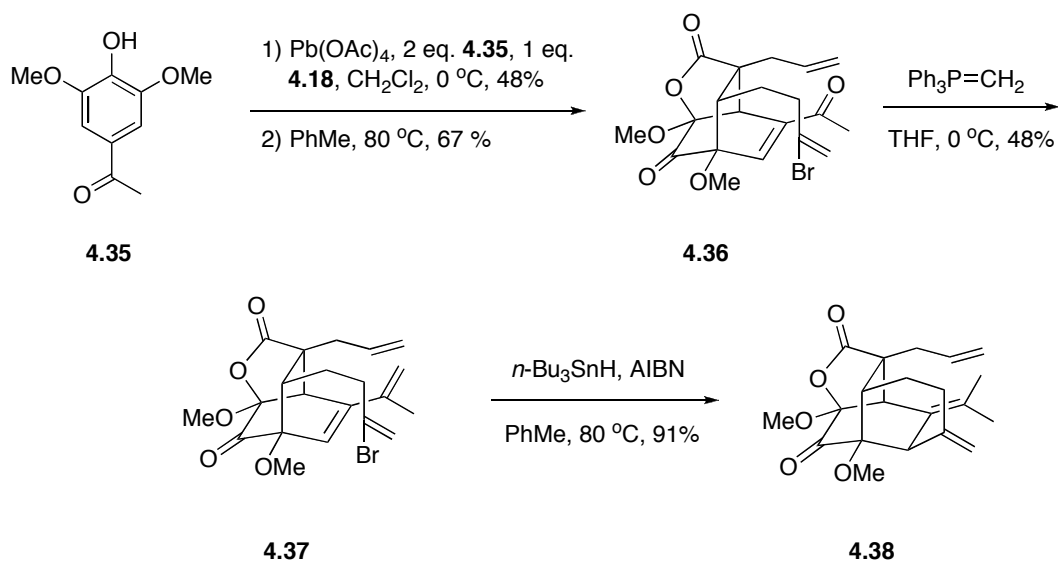
Given this difficulty in utilizing double radical cyclizations to provide the two six-membered rings, we have begun a stepwise route that involves sequential rather than simultaneous cyclizations. Synthesis of the needed acid chain is shown in Scheme 4.5. Similar Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons homologation of the same aldehyde **4.26** with known phosphonate **4.31**²⁰ provides ester **4.32**. Removal of the silyl protecting group is readily accomplished with tetrabutylammonium fluoride, after

which *B*-Br-9-BBN,²¹ hydrodemetallation with acetic acid, and ester hydrolysis give the vinyl bromide **4.33**. Similarly, **4.32** can be taken to the vinyl iodide **4.34** using the same steps but substituting *B*-I-9-BBN.

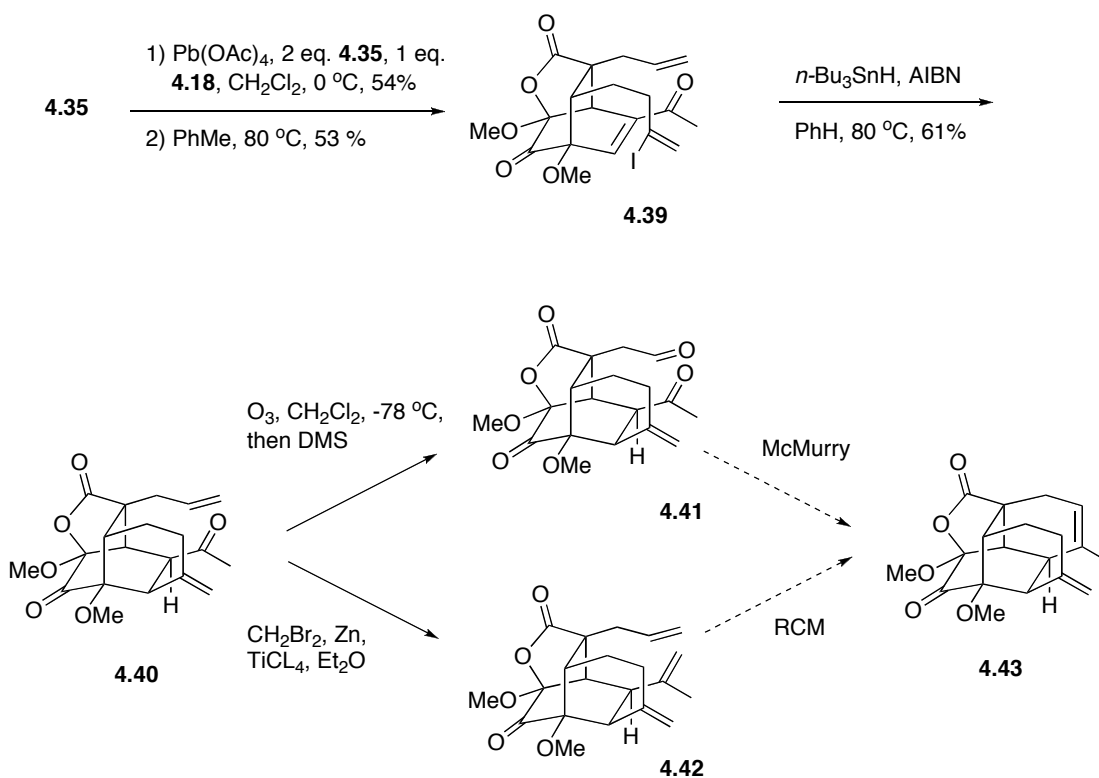


Scheme 4.5. Construction of the sidechains for stepwise cyclization route.

Oxidative dearomatization (Scheme 4.6) in this case utilizes the commercially available 3',5'-dimethoxy-4'-hydroxyacetophenone (**4.35**). This is noteworthy, as a full *eight* of vinigrol's 20 carbons and one of the necessary oxygens are provided in a single purchased compound. Subsequent Diels-Alder cycloaddition gives the necessary bicycle **4.36**, whose structure was verified by X-ray crystallography. Selective Wittig olefination of the acyclic ketone proved facile, giving **4.37** in anticipation of a future ring-closing olefin metathesis reaction. Unfortunately, radical cyclization, while competent in forming the desired front ring, occurs with migration to the tertiary alkene (**3.38**). It is noteworthy, though, that no 5-*exo*-trig cyclization was seen, further indicating the difficulty in a tandem cyclization process.



Scheme 4.6. Monocyclization with alkene migration.



Scheme 4.7. Monocyclization; steps towards second cyclization.

Leaving functional group modification until after cyclization, we chose to generate bicycle **4.39** as radical initiation proved much milder with the vinyl iodide (Scheme 4.7). Treatment with *n*-Bu₃SnH and AIBN then provides the monocyclized adduct **4.40**, and we were quite pleased to find that the acetyl stereocenter is properly set by the bulky stannane approaching away from the allyl chain. Treatment of **4.40** with ozone can be used to access the aldehyde **4.41**, setting the stage for a McMurry²² or pinacol²³ coupling. Otherwise, olefination to **4.42** using the Takai-Lombardo²⁴ reagent provides a substrate for ring-closing olefin metathesis. Attempts with both of these routes to form **4.43** are ongoing.

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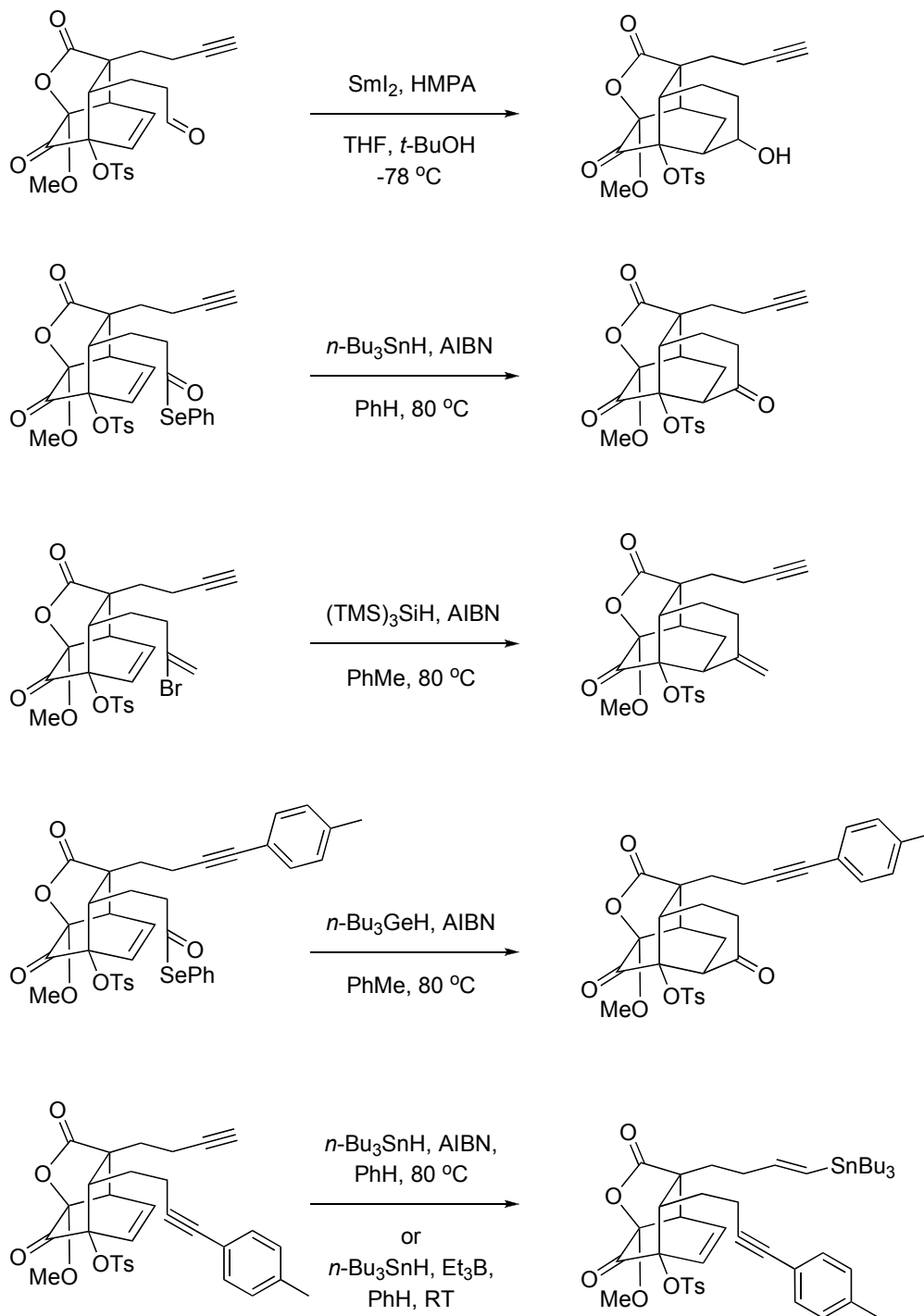
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APPENDIX 1

The following tandem radical cyclizations were also attempted, with preliminary spectroscopic evidence suggesting the results shown.

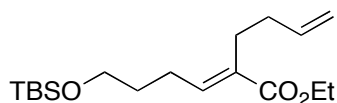


Scheme A1.1. Other failed tandem radical cyclizations.

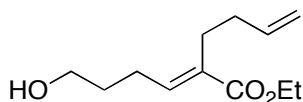
APPENDIX 2

A2.1 Experimental Procedures for Chapter 2

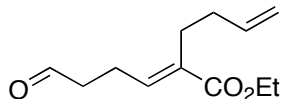
General Information: Commercial reagents were purchased and used without further purification. Toluene, dichloromethane, benzene, and THF were dried over a column of alumina prior to use. 1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoro-2-propanol was redistilled from CaH_2 and stored over 4Å molecular sieves. Flash chromatography was performed with MP Silitech 32-63D 60Å silica, while thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed with EMD 250 μm silica gel 60- F_{254} plates. NMRs were acquired on Varian Mercury 300 or Inova 500 or 600 MHz spectrometers and referenced to residual protic solvent. IR spectroscopic information was collected on a Nicolet Avatar 370 OTGS spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectrometry was obtained at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign facility.



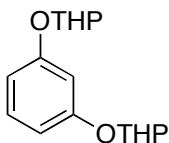
(E)-Ethyl 2-(but-3-enyl)-6-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)hex-2-enoate (2.9): To a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was added the phosphonate **2.7** (2.23 g, 8.00 mmol, 1.2 eq.) dissolved in 25 ml of anhydrous toluene. The solution was brought to 0 °C and *t*-BuOK (898 mg, 8.00 mmol, 1.2 eq.) was added. After stirring for 25 min., the pale yellow solution was brought to -78 °C and aldehyde **2.8** (1.35 g, 6.67 mmol, 1.0 eq.) dissolved in 25 ml anhydrous toluene was added slowly via cannula. The solution was kept at -78 °C for 1.5 hr, after which time the cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture allowed to warm slowly to room temperature. The reaction was then quenched with sat. NH_4Cl and separated with Et_2O (3x). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 , concentrated, and a crude NMR was obtained indicating a 9:1 ratio between the *E*:*Z* isomers. Flash chromatography (SiO_2 ; 2.5 → 5% Et_2O /pentane) gave the pure *E* olefin **2.9** (684 mg) as a colorless oil, with the remainder as a mixture of *E* and *Z* isomers (1.78 g total product obtained, 82% overall yield). ^1H -NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.94 (t, J =7.60 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (ddt, J_1 =6.73 Hz, J_2 =10.12 Hz, J_3 =16.92 Hz), 5.13-4.93 (m, 2H), 4.05 (q, J =7.11 Hz, 2H), 3.41 (t, J =6.01 Hz, 2H), 2.60-2.46 (m, 2H), 2.28 (dd, J_1 =7.01 Hz, J_2 =14.92 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (dd, J_1 =7.53 Hz, J_2 =14.98 Hz, 2H), 1.53-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.01 (t, J =7.11 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (s, 9H), 0.01 (s, 6H); ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 167.2, 142.3, 138.3, 132.5, 115.1, 62.3, 60.2, 33.9, 32.2, 26.8, 26.1, 25.3, 18.4, 14.3, -5.3; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 2955, 2929, 2857, 1712, 1645, 1556, 1259, 1194, 1102, 911, 836, 776 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 326.2282 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$: 326.2277].



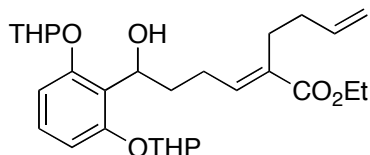
(E)-Ethyl 2-(but-3-enyl)-6-hydroxyhex-2-enoate (2.10a): Enolate **2.9** (3.74 g, 11.6 mmol) was dissolved in 108 ml wet THF and brought to 0 °C, after which 12 ml 1M HCl was added. The cooling bath was removed after 5 min and consumption of starting material was monitored by TLC. Upon consumption of starting material, brine was added and the free alcohol extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic layers were then dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to give a colorless oil which was used in the next step without further purification. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.89 (t, *J*=7.59 Hz, 1H), 5.80 (ddt, *J*₁=6.75 Hz, *J*₂=10.16 Hz, *J*₃=16.98 Hz, 1H), 5.07-4.91 (m, 2H), 4.02 (q, *J*=7.11 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t, *J*=6.33 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (s, 1H), 5.4-2.38 (m, 2H), 2.23 (dd, *J*₁=6.99 Hz, *J*₂=15.04 Hz, 2H), 2.12 (dd, *J*₁=7.55 Hz, *J*₂=15.04 Hz, 2H), 1.54-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.00 (t, *J*=7.11 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 167.6, 142.6, 138.3, 132.5, 115.1, 61.7, 60.4, 33.8, 32.1, 26.6, 25.2, 14.3; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3340, 3078, 2979, 2939, 2871, 1708, 1642, 1445, 1368, 1262, 1199, 1134, 1053, 912, 751 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 212.1407 [calc'd for C₁₂H₂₀O₃: 212.1413].



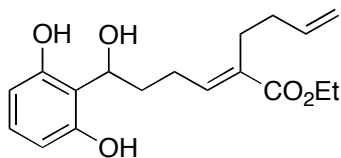
(E)-Ethyl 2-(but-3-enyl)-6-oxohex-2-enoate (2.10): To a flame-dried flask under N₂ was added (COCl)₂ (1.34 ml, 14.1 mmol, 1.5 eq.) dissolved in 15 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ and the mixture was cooled to -78 °C. Dimethylsulfoxide (2.3 ml, 28.3 mmol, 3.0 eq.) dissolved in 10 ml of dry CH₂Cl₂ was added slowly via addition funnel with venting of the effervescence. The reaction was allowed to stir 10 min, then alcohol **2.10a** (2 g, 9.42 mmol, 1.0 eq.) dissolved in 10 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ was added via addition funnel. After 15 min, Et₃N (6.6 ml, 47 mmol, 5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture brought to ambient temperature. Filtration through Celite, concentration, and flash chromatography (20% EtOAc/hexanes) gave the aldehyde **2.10** (1.69 g, 85% yield, 2 steps) as a yellow oil. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 9.18 (t, *J*=0.90 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (t, *J*=7.50 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (ddt, *J*₁=6.74 Hz, *J*₂=10.13 Hz, *J*₃=16.92 Hz, 1H), 5.07-4.83 (m, 2H), 4.01 (q, *J*=7.11 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (t, *J*=7.55 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (dd, *J*₁=7.20 Hz, *J*₂=14.21 Hz), 2.08 (q, *J*=7.33 Hz, 2H), 1.82 (t, *J*=7.33 Hz, 2H), 0.99 (t, *J*=7.11 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 199.3, 167.0, 140.4, 138.2, 133.0, 115.2, 60.3, 42.5, 33.6, 26.6, 21.1, 14.3; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3081, 2978, 2935, 2827, 2727, 1709, 1643, 1447, 1367, 1268, 1196, 1136, 1054, 913, 751 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 210.1264 [calc'd for C₁₂H₁₈O₃: 210.1256].



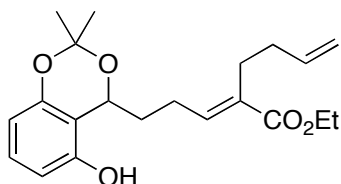
1,3-Bis(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)benzene (2.11): To a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere were combined resorcinol (2g, 18.2 mmol, 1 eq.), 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran (3.95 ml, 43.6 mmol, 2.4 eq.), and pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (46 mg, 0.182 mmol, 0.01 eq.) in 25 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂. The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature overnight, then water and saturated sodium bicarbonate were added and the organic layer separated with CH₂Cl₂ (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 20% Et₂O/pentane) gave the desired **2.11** (4.83 g, 95% yield) as a white solid. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.27 (t, *J*=2.16 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J*=8.39 Hz, 1H), 6.98-6.89 (m, 2H), 5.36 (t, *J*=2.96 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (t, *J*=2.98 Hz, 1H), 3.87-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.40-3.31 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.58 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.42-1.21 (m, 4H), 1.21-1.08 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 159.06, 158.98, 130.00, 129.00, 110.05, 109.99, 110.05, 109.99, 105.91, 105.52, 96.42, 96.20, 61.44, 61.38, 30.56, 30.53, 25.46, 18.80, 18.72; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2943, 2874, 2851, 1602, 1488, 1356, 1259, 1203, 1152, 1038, 1000, 901, 872, 767, 688 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ES) *m/z* found 301.1416 (M+Na) [calc'd for C₁₆H₂₂O₄Na: 301.1416].



(E)-Ethyl 6-(2,6-bis(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)phenyl)-2-(but-3-enyl)-6-hydroxy-hex-2-enoate (2.12): To a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere were combined **2.11a** (239 mg, 0.859 mmol, 1.0 eq.) and TMEDA (0.15 ml, 1.02 mmol, 1.2 eq.) in 4.3 ml anhydrous Et₂O. This reaction mixture was brought to -78 °C, then *t*-BuLi (0.54 ml, 0.86 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was added dropwise and the solution became yellow. After 20 min, aldehyde **2.10** (181 mg, 0.859 mmol, 1.0 eq.) dissolved in 4.3 ml anhydrous Et₂O was added dropwise. Stirring was continued at -78 °C for 1.5 h, after which the solution was brought to 0 °C for 15 min before quenching with water. The organic layer was extracted with EtOAc (x3), dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 40 → 50% Et₂O/pentane) gave **2.12** (282 mg, 67% yield) as a slightly yellow oil containing an inseparable mixture of diastereomers which was carried to the next step without full characterization.

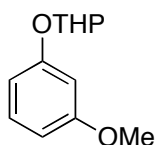


(E)-Ethyl 2-(but-3-enyl)-6-(2,6-dihydroxyphenyl)-6-hydroxyhex-2-enoate (2.13a): Benzylic alcohol **2.12** (210 mg, 0.430 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was dissolved in 3.6 ml THF and 0.9 ml H₂O, then brought to 0 °C. To this solution was added 0.23 ml 1M HCl, then after 0.5 h another 0.23 ml portion of 1M HCl was added and the reaction mixture brought to 35°C. Consumption of starting material was monitored by TLC (6 h), then brine added and the organic layer was separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and subjected to column chromatography (SiO₂; 20 → 30 → 40% EtOAc/hexanes) to give the acid-sensitive triol **2.13a** (107 mg, 78% yield) as a colorless oil. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.90 (t, *J*=7.52 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (t, *J*=8.07 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, *J*=8.11 Hz, 2H), 5.79 (ddt, *J*₁=6.82 Hz, *J*₂=10.11 Hz, *J*₃=16.96 Hz, 1H), 5.08-5.04 (m, 1H), 5.10-4.90 (m, 2H), 4.02 (q, *J*=7.10 Hz), 2.49-2.38 (m, 2H), 2.22 (dd, *J*₁=7.14 Hz, *J*₂=14.94 Hz, 2H), 2.18-2.09 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.77-1.62 (m, 2H), 0.98 (t, *J*=7.12 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 168.2, 155.9, 143.1, 138.2, 132.2, 129.0, 115.2, 114.8, 108.4, 69.9, 60.6, 35.5, 33.8, 26.6, 25.0, 14.2; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3383, 2980, 2932, 2869, 1684, 1646, 1559, 1472, 1291, 1272, 1208, 998, 913, 785, 668, 604 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 320.1624 [calc'd for C₁₈H₂₄O₅: 320.1624].

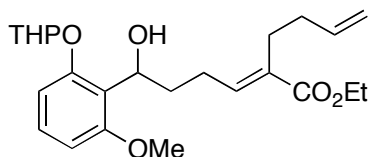


(E)-Ethyl 2-(3-(5-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-4H-benzo[d][1,3]dioxin-4-yl)propylidene)-ex-5-enoate (2.13): To a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was added triol **2.13a** (4.7 mg, 14.7 μmol, 1.0 eq.) dissolved in 0.2 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂. Crushed molecular sieves (4Å; 4.7 mg), 2-methoxy-1-propene (1.7 μl, 17.6 μmol, 1.2 eq.), and PPTS (0.4 mg, 1.5 μmol, 0.1 eq.) were sequentially added and the reaction mixture stirred at ambient temperature for 8h. Saturated NaHCO₃ was added, then brine, and the organic layers separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, concentrated, and subjected to column chromatography (SiO₂; 30 → 40% EtOAc/hexanes) to provide the acetone **2.13** (3.3 mg, 62% yield). ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.10 (t, *J*=7.38 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (t, *J*=8.23 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, *J*₁=0.92 Hz, *J*₂=8.17 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (d, *J*=8.01 Hz, 1H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 5.81 (ddt, *J*₁=6.76 Hz, *J*₂=10.15 Hz, *J*₃=16.96 Hz, 1H), 5.20-4.88 (m, 2H), 3.99 (q, *J*=7.11, 2H), 2.52-2.38 (m, 2H), 2.54-2.46 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.27 (m, 2H), 2.24 (dd, *J*₁=7.09 Hz, *J*₂=15.10 Hz, 2H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 0.95 (t, *J*=7.12 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) δ

168.4, 154.1, 153.2, 144.2, 138.4, 131.9, 128.5, 115.1, 111.1, 110.0, 107.8, 99.2, 68.3, 60.6, 33.9, 32.4, 28.5, 26.5, 24.4, 21.4, 14.2; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3381, 3076, 2989, 2938, 2852, 1683, 1638, 1618, 1594, 1467, 1374, 1270, 1206, 1150, 1033, 911, 887, 785, 741, 668 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ES) m/z found 383.1827 (M+Na) [calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_5\text{Na}$: 383.1834].

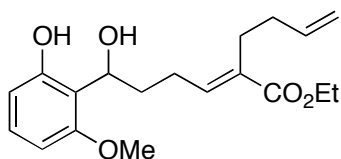


2-(3-Methoxyphenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran (2.16): To a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was combined 3-methoxyphenol (10 g, 81.0 mmol, 1 eq.), 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran (17.7 ml, 19.3 mmol, 2.4 eq.), and pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (20 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.01 eq.) in 80 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 . The reaction was allowed to stir at ambient temperature overnight, then water and saturated NaHCO_3 were added. The organic layers were separated with CH_2Cl_2 (x3), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (10% EtOAc/hexanes) gave the desired **2.16** (16.2 g, 96%) as a colorless, viscous oil. ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.10 (t, $J=8.18$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (t, $J=2.31$ Hz, 1H), 6.89 (ddd, $J_1=0.86$ Hz, $J_2=2.27$ Hz, $J_3=8.19$ Hz, 1H), 6.54 (ddd, $J_1=0.85$ Hz, $J_2=2.42$ Hz, $J_3=8.22$ Hz, 1H), 5.31 (t, $J=2.95$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 (td, $J_1=2.90$ Hz, $J_2=10.98$ Hz, 1H), 3.44-3.34 (m, 1H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 1.91-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.21 (m, 2H), 1.21-1.08 (m, 1H); ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 161.4, 159.1, 130.1, 109.1, 107.4, 103.3, 96.3, 61.4, 54.7, 30.5, 25.4, 18.8; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2944, 2875, 2851, 1602, 1491, 1455, 1388, 1356, 1284, 1198, 1152, 1109, 1039, 973, 902, 872, 845, 766, 688 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 208.1098 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$: 208.1100]

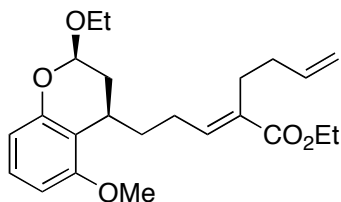


(E)-Ethyl 2-(but-3-enyl)-6-hydroxy-6-(2-methoxy-6-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl-oxy)phenyl)-hex-2-enoate (2.17): To a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was added **2.16** (651 mg, 2.34 mmol, 1.5 eq.) and TMEDA (0.51 ml, 3.43 mmol, 2.2 eq.) in 11.7 ml anhydrous Et_2O . The reaction mixture was brought to -78°C , then *t*-BuLi (1.31 ml of a 1.32 M solution in pentane, 1.72 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added dropwise. After 2 h, the lightly yellow solution was brought to -40°C . After an additional 2 h, a canula was used to transfer this solution into a solution at -78°C containing the aldehyde **2.10** (329 mg, 1.56 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 7.8 ml anhydrous Et_2O . This mixture

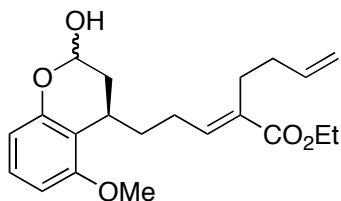
was stirred for 1 h, after which the cooling bath was removed and the reaction allowed to warm to ambient temperature. Saturated NH_4Cl was then added and the organic layer extracted with EtOAc (x3), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 30% EtOAc/hexanes) gave recovered **2.16** (232 mg) and **2.17** (678 mg, 83% yield) of the desired product as a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers. ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.08 (t, $J=7.61$ Hz, 2H), 7.03-6.90 (m, 4H), 6.28-6.22 (m, 2H), 5.89-5.75 (m, 1H), 5.62-5.48 (m, 1H), 5.28 (t, $J=2.71$ Hz, 1H), 5.19 (t, $J=3.00$ Hz, 1H), 5.07-4.90 (m, 4H), 4.11-3.99 (m, 4H), 3.97 (d, $J=11.68$ Hz, 1H), 3.89 (d, $J=11.61$ Hz, 1H), 3.74-3.59 (m, 2H), 3.38-3.27 (m, 2H), 3.21 (s, 6H), 2.65-2.50 (m, 4H), 2.50-2.36 (m, 6H), 2.36-2.25 (m, 4H), 2.25-2.13 (m, 2H), 2.02-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.82-1.63 (m, 4H), 1.63-1.38 (m, 4H), 1.22-1.03 (m, 2H), 1.03-0.92 (m, 6H); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 167.34, 167.33, 158.16, 158.12, 155.77, 155.27, 142.88, 142.87, 138.45, 138.44, 132.43, 132.39, 128.43, 128.35, 121.35, 121.13, 114.96 (2C), 108.70, 108.34, 105.07, 104.92, 97.11, 96.00, 67.67, 67.63, 61.79, 61.46, 60.12 (2C), 55.12 (2C), 37.51, 37.48, 33.95, 33.93, 30.47, 30.43, 26.80, 26.77, 26.04, 25.95, 25.29, 25.24, 19.03, 18.74, 14.33 (2C); FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3553, 3075, 2943, 2832, 1706, 1642, 1596, 1472, 1442, 1357, 1266, 1202, 1120, 1081, 1038, 980, 902, 782, 734 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 418.2354 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_6$: 418.2355]



(E)-Ethyl 2-(but-3-enyl)-6-hydroxy-6-(2-hydroxy-6-methoxyphenyl)hex-2-enoate (2.18): Benzylic alcohol **2.17** (250 mg, 0.597 mmol) was dissolved in 4.8 ml THF and 1.2 ml H_2O at ambient temperature. To this was added 0.6 ml of 1M H_2SO_4 and the reaction monitored by TLC for completion (~4h). Brine was then added and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20% EtOAc/hexanes) gave the diol product **2.18** (178 mg, 89% yield) as a colorless, slightly acid-sensitive oil that was immediately used in the next step. ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 9.06 (s, 1H), 6.98 (t, $J=8.21$ Hz, 1H), 6.89 (t, $J=7.49$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d, $J=8.23$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (d, $J=8.22$ Hz, 1H), 5.77 (ddt, $J_1=6.76$ Hz, $J_2=10.01$ Hz, $J_3=16.89$ Hz, 1H), 5.22 (dt, $J_1=4.39$ Hz, $J_2=8.52$ Hz, 1H), 5.06-4.90 (m, 2H), 3.99 (t, $J=7.11$ Hz, 2H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.86 (d, $J=3.98$ Hz, 1H), 2.43 (t, $J=7.60$ Hz, 1H), 2.27-2.13 (m, 4H), 1.90 (dq, $J_1=7.42$ Hz, $J_2=7.30$ Hz, $J_3=7.82$ Hz, 1H), 1.80-1.67 (m, 1H), 0.98 (t, $J=7.10$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 167.7, 158.2, 156.7, 142.7, 138.3, 132.3, 129.0, 115.9, 115.1, 110.9, 101.9, 69.8, 60.4, 55.0, 35.7, 33.8, 26.7, 25.1, 14.2; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3412, 3310, 2978, 2940, 2841, 1707, 1640, 1616, 1593, 1471, 1374, 1271, 1232, 1048, 914, 782, 730, 632 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 334.1780 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_5$: 334.1780].

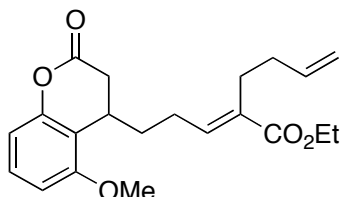


(E)-Ethyl 2-(3-(2-ethoxy-5-methoxychroman-4-yl)propylidene)hex-5-enoate (2.19): To a flame-dried flask under N₂ was added the diol **2.18** (200 mg, 0.598 mmol, 1.0 eq.), 12 ml ethyl vinyl ether, and 1.5 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂. The solution was brought to -78 °C and trichloroacetylisocyanate (75 µl, 0.628 mmol, 1.05 eq.) in 2.5 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was brought to 0 °C and allowed to stir at this temperature for 20 min before *in vacuo* removal of the solvent. Column chromatography (10% EtOAc/hexanes) gave the acetal **2.19** (188 mg, 81% yield) and 13.5 mg of styrene byproduct. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.17 (t, *J*=7.10 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (t, *J*=8.19 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J*=8.16 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (ddt, *J*₁=6.78 Hz, *J*₂=10.16 Hz, *J*₃=16.93 Hz, 1H), 5.12-4.95 (m, 2H), 5.00 (dd, *J*₁=2.39 Hz, *J*₂=3.24 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (q, *J*=7.12 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (dq, *J*₁=0.72 Hz, *J*₂=7.05 Hz, *J*₃=7.04 Hz, *J*₄=9.59 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.32 (dq, *J*₁=0.72 Hz, *J*₂=0.74 Hz, *J*₃=7.02 Hz, *J*₄=9.61 Hz, 1H), 3.03-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.54 (m, 2H), 2.37-2.23 (m, 4H), 2.23-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.96 (dt, *J*₁=1.72 Hz, *J*₂=14.18 Hz, 1H), 1.64 (ddd, *J*₁=3.27 Hz, *J*₂=6.98 Hz, *J*₃=14.16 Hz, 1H), 0.99 (t, *J*=7.10 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 167.3, 158.1, 152.8, 143.3, 138.5, 132.1, 127.6, 115.7, 115.0, 110.5, 103.0, 97.5, 64.1, 60.1, 55.0, 34.0, 33.0, 28.6, 27.9, 27.0, 26.8, 15.4, 14.3; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3075, 2976, 2933, 2839, 1708, 1642, 1592, 1468, 1375, 1264, 1180, 1129, 1086, 911, 777, 727, 605 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 388.2250 [calc'd for C₂₃H₃₂O₅: 388.2250].

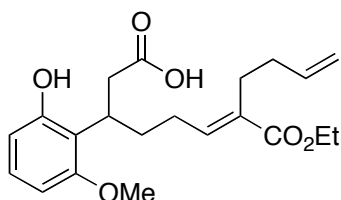


(E)-Ethyl 2-(3-(2-hydroxy-5-methoxychroman-4-yl)propylidene)hex-5-enoate (2.20a): To a solution of acetal **2.19** (102 mg, 0.263 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 1.3 ml MeCN and 1.3 ml H₂O was added camphorsulfonic acid (304 mg, 1.31 mmol, 5.0 eq.) and the reaction mixture heated to 40 °C. After 8 h, the reaction was diluted with brine and

the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The organic layers were combined, dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 20 → 30% EtOAc) gave the product **2.20a** (58.1 mg, 87% yield) along with 12.9 mg recovered **2.19** with acetal stereochemistry scrambled (99% BRSM). Product **2.20a** was then used in the next step without full characterization.

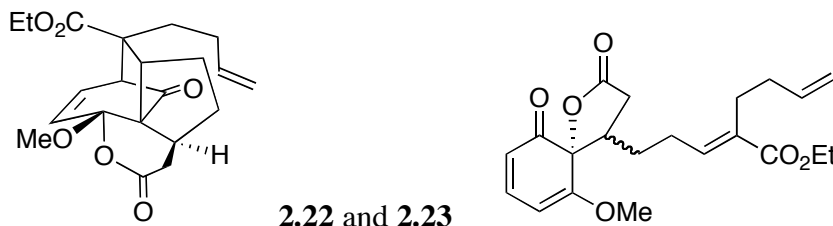


(E)-Ethyl 2-(3-(5-methoxy-2-oxochroman-4-yl)propylidene)hex-5-enoate (2.20): Hemiacetal **2.20a** was dissolved in 3.8 ml acetone at 0 °C. To this solution was slowly added 0.35 ml of Jones' reagent (prepared from 25g CrO₃, 25 ml H₂SO₄, and 75 ml H₂O). The reaction went from red to green as the oxidant was consumed, until towards end of addition the reaction mixture remained red. The solution was allowed to stir for 15 min, after which excess oxidant was consumed through addition of 0.35 ml 2-propanol. The mixture was diluted with H₂O and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 20% EtOAc) yielded the lactone **2.20** (121 mg, 89% yield) as a viscous, colorless oil. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.86 (t, *J*=8.30 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (t, *J*=7.35 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J*=8.18 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J*=8.29 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (ddt, *J*₁=6.73 Hz, *J*₂=10.20 Hz, *J*₃=17.04 Hz, 1H), 5.08-4.91 (m, 2H), 4.05 (q, *J*=7.07 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (ddd, *J*₁=2.86 Hz, *J*₂=7.27 Hz, *J*₃=13.75 Hz, 1H), 2.45-2.30 (m, 3H), 2.19 (dd, *J*₁=6.94 Hz, *J*₂=15.85 Hz, 1H), 1.93-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.42-1.31 (m, 1H), 1.29-1.18 (m, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 167.2, 166.8, 156.8, 152.9, 141.7, 138.2, 132.4, 128.7, 115.4, 115.2, 110.0, 106.1, 60.2, 55.1, 33.80, 33.75, 33.3, 29.2, 26.8, 25.9, 14.3; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3076, 2977, 2037, 2851, 1773, 1705, 1644, 1594, 1467, 1363, 1267, 1150, 1089, 912, 785, 739, 668 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 358.1786 [calc'd for C₂₁H₂₆O₅; 358.1780].



(E)-7-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-(2-hydroxy-6-methoxyphenyl)undeca-6,10-dienoic acid (2.21): Lactone **2.20** (45 mg, 126 μmol, 1.0 eq.) was dissolved in 0.65 ml THF at 0 °C and 0.65 ml of 1M NaOH then added. Monitoring by TLC indicated complete

consumption of starting material within 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was then brought to pH ~1 through addition of 1.3 ml 1M HCl and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, concentrated *in vacuo*, and used in the oxidative dearomatization step without further purification.

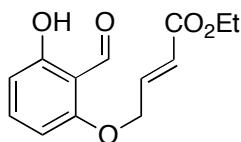


Oxidative dearomatization to [5+2] adduct **2.22 and spiroquinols **2.23**:** Crude acid **2.21** (105 mg, 0.293 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was dissolved in 5 ml 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol and brought to 0 °C. Iodobenzene diacetate (104 mg, 0.322 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture immediately turned yellow, then green. After 15 minutes, TLC showed consumption of all starting material. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue chromatographed (SiO₂; 20 → 30 → 40% EtOAc/hexanes) to provide the spiroquinols **2.23** (34.0 mg, 2.5:1 mixture of diastereomers; brilliant yellow in solution, tacky orange oil when neat) and the [5+2] adduct **2.22** (37.2 mg) as a colorless oil (65% overall yield).

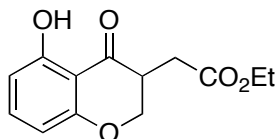
2.22: ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 5.88 (dd, *J*₁=7.12 Hz, *J*₂=9.75 Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, *J*=9.75 Hz, 1H), 5.56 (ddt, *J*₁=6.51 Hz, *J*₂=10.17 Hz, *J*₃=16.81 Hz, 1H), 5.03-4.81 (m, 2H), 3.90-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.50 (dd, *J*₁=7.24 Hz, *J*₂=11.84 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (d, *J*=7.12 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 2.64 (dd, *J*₁=7.90 Hz, *J*₂=15.10 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (tt, *J*₁=7.06 Hz, *J*₂=11.30 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (dd, *J*₁=10.04 Hz, *J*₂=15.12 Hz, 1H), 1.96-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.76-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.51 (dddd, *J*₁=5.66 Hz, *J*₂=10.82 Hz, *J*₃=13.87 Hz, *J*₄=17.12 Hz, 2H), 1.31-1.18 (m, 1H), 1.07 (ddd, *J*₁=5.93 Hz, *J*₂=12.28 Hz, *J*₃=25.39 Hz, 1H), 0.82 (t, *J*=7.11 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 204.5, 173.2, 169.1, 137.2, 132.7, 123.1, 115.4, 109.7, 65.2, 60.8, 56.4, 53.5, 49.4, 47.0, 38.2, 35.2, 34.8, 32.0, 30.3, 27.7, 14.1; gCOSY, HSQC, and gHMBC also available; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3075, 2976, 2949, 2870, 1767, 1729, 1640, 1451, 1382, 1284, 1186, 1124, 971, 865, 788, 751, 545 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 374.1730 [calc'd for C₂₁H₂₆O₆; 374.1729].

2.23: ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ **Major isomer:** 6.66 (t, *J*=7.44 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (dd, *J*₁=7.14 Hz, *J*₂=9.81 Hz, 1H), 5.79-5.67 (m, 1H), 5.67 (dd, *J*₁=0.62 Hz, *J*₂=9.81 Hz, 1H), 5.06-4.90 (m, 2H), 4.38 (d, *J*=7.11 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (q, *J*=7.11 Hz, 2H), 2.70 (s, 3H), 2.64-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.27 (m, 2H), 2.27-2.03 (m, 3H), 1.70-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.26 (m, 1H), 1.21-1.04 (m, 1H), 1.02-0.86 (m, 1H), 0.969 (t, *J*=7.11 Hz, 3H); **Minor isomer:** 6.63 (t, *J*=7.38 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (dd, *J*₁=7.17 Hz, *J*₂=9.79 Hz, 1H), 5.79-5.67 (m, 1H), 5.55 (dd, *J*₁=0.62 Hz, *J*₂=9.80 Hz, 1H), 5.06-4.90 (m, 2H), 4.46 (d, *J*=7.09 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (q, *J*=7.11 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.64-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.27

(m, 2H), 2.27-2.03 (m, 3H), 1.70-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.21-1.04 (m, 2H), 1.02-0.86 (m, 1H), 0.969 (t, $J=7.11$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6) δ **Major isomer**: 195.72, 174.56, 167.00, 164.68, 143.15, 140.68, 138.01, 132.86, 118.49, 115.34, 95.58, 85.61, 60.45, 55.18, 47.59, 34.22, 33.74, 28.70, 27.23, 26.66, 14.27; **Minor isomer**: 197.11, 174.38, 166.96, 164.06, 143.86, 140.54, 138.01, 133.04, 118.55, 115.32, 95.48, 85.56, 60.42, 55.63, 45.85, 33.68, 31.98, 30.17, 28.70, 26.98, 14.27; **Both**: FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2977, 2917, 2849, 1792, 1703, 163, 1631, 1550, 1450, 1366, 1266, 1237, 1186, 1141, 1068, 1017, 918, 801, 627 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 374.1729 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_6$: 374.1729].

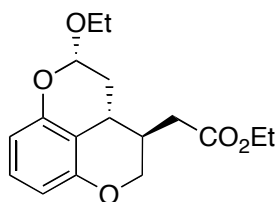


(E)-Ethyl 4-(2-formyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)but-2-enoate (2.26): To a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was added 2,5-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (2.0 g, 14.5 mmol, 1.0 eq.) dissolved in 30 ml anhydrous DMF. Crotyl bromide (2.15 ml, 15.9 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added followed by K_2CO_3 (2.4 g, 17.4 mmol, 1.2 eq.). The solution was stirred for 4 h, then filtered through Celite with EtOAc to remove remaining solid K_2CO_3 . The organic layer was washed with 2 portions water, 1 portion brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20 \rightarrow 30% EtOAc/hexanes) provided the mono-crotylated product (2.57 g, 71% yield) as a yellow oil. ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 12.47 (s, 1H), 10.15 (s, 1H), 6.92-6.72 (m, 2 H), 6.48 (d, $J=8.42$ Hz), 6.00 (d, $J=15.80$ Hz, 1H), 5.59 (d, $J=8.24$ Hz, 1H), 4.04 (t, $J=7.09$ Hz), 3.87-3.73 (m, 2H), 1.00 (t, $J=7.10$ Hz); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 193.7, 165.4, 164.3, 160.7, 141.2, 138.0, 122.4, 111.2, 110.7, 101.7, 66.6, 60.6, 14.2; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2980, 2901, 2771, 1719, 1645, 1577, 1459, 1385, 1308, 1241, 1180, 1108, 1040, 967, 837, 784, 718, 604 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 250.0841 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_5$: 250.0841].



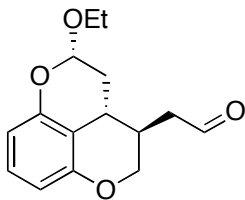
Ethyl 2-(5-hydroxy-4-oxochroman-3-yl)ethanoate (2.27): To a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was added **2.26** (2.5g, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 eq.) dissolved in 20 ml

anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 . 3-Benzyl-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazolium chloride (270 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 eq.) and *i*-Pr₂NEt (0.87 ml, 5.0 mmol, 0.5 eq.) were added and the resultant orange/red solution stirred at ambient temperature for 4 h. Saturated NH_4Cl was added and the organic layer separated with CH_2Cl_2 (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2CO_3 , concentrated, and subjected to column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20% EtOAc/hexanes) to give the chromanone **2.27** (2.16 g, 86% yield) as a yellow crystalline solid. ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.88 (t, J =8.29 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (dd, J_1 =0.82 Hz, J_2 =8.32 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (dd, J_1 =0.83 Hz, J_2 =8.22 Hz, 1H), 3.94-3.82 (m, 4H), 3.63 (t, J =11.49 Hz, 1H), 2.90-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.44 (dd, J_1 =4.76 Hz, J_2 =17.08 Hz, 1H), 1.90 (dd, J_1 =7.80 Hz, J_2 =17.08 Hz, 1H), 0.90 (td, J_1 =0.56 Hz, J_2 =7.13 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 198.9, 170.6, 163.0, 162.1, 138.3, 109.6, 108.1, 107.2, 69.5, 60.7, 41.8, 29.8, 14.1; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3446, 3057, 2936, 2904, 1734, 1644, 1580, 1463, 1364, 1224, 1179, 1115, 1065, 1104, 948, 921, 803, 730 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 250.0841 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_5$: 250.0841].

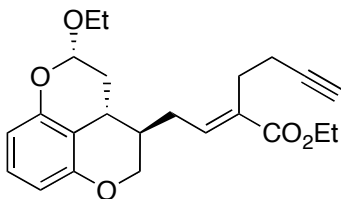


Acetal 2.28: A flask was charged with **2.27** (199 mg, 0.795 mmol, 1.0 eq.) dissolved in 2.5 ml MeOH and brought to 0 °C. NaBH_4 (60 mg, 1.6 mmol, 2.0 eq.) was carefully added with much evolution of gas. The reaction was allowed to stir for 20 min, then quenched with 1M HCl to pH ~1. Brine was added and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated. Flash chromatography (SiO_2 ; 50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded an acid-sensitive diol which was immediately dissolved in 8.0 ml ethyl vinyl ether in a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere. The solution was brought to -78 °C and trichloroacetylisocyanate (3.5 ml, 0.88 mmol, 1.1 eq.) added. After 5 min the reaction mixture was removed from the cooling bath and allowed to warm to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and subjected to flash chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10 → 20% EtOAc/hexanes) to give the benzopyran **2.28** (208 mg, 85% yield) as a white solid. ^1H -NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.95 (t, J =8.13 Hz, 1H), 6.68-6.59 (m, 2H), 4.93 (dd, J_1 =3.05 Hz, J_2 =9.51 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (dd, J_1 =3.54 Hz, J_2 =10.71 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (dq, J_1 =7.08 Hz, J_2 =9.37 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (q, J =7.13 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (t, J =10.84 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dq, J_1 =7.07 Hz, J_2 =9.45 Hz, 1H), 2.27-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.76 (m, 3H), 1.63 (dd, J_1 =7.81 Hz, J_2 =15.35 Hz, 1H), 1.36 (td, J_1 =9.56 Hz, J_2 =12.68 Hz, 1H), 1.15 (t, J =7.07 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, J =7.13 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 170.9, 154.3, 154.2, 129.0, 108.8, 108.6, 108.3, 100.3, 69.6, 64.1, 60.4, 34.2, 33.7, 33.2, 32.2, 15.4, 14.1; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2977, 2932, 2876, 1733, 1612, 1589, 1472, 1377, 1327, 1266, 1242, 1147, 1069, 1024, 917, 880, 780, 726 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 306.1468

[calc'd for C₁₇H₂₂O₅: 306.1467].

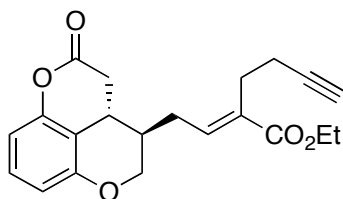


Aldehyde 2.30a: In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was dissolved **2.28** (1.14 g, 43.72 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 30 ml anhydrous toluene and the solution brought to -78 °C. DIBAL-H (3.27 ml of a 20 wt% soln., 4.60 mmol, 1.2 eq.) was added dropwise down the inner wall of the flask in order to bring it to -78 °C as it entered the reaction mixture. After allowing the reaction mixture to stir for 15 min., an aqueous solution of 20 wt% Rochelle's salt was added and the reaction mixture removed from the cooling bath and allowed to stir until a clean separation of the organic and aqueous layers was obtained. Separation with EtOAc (x3), drying of the combined organic layers with Na₂SO₄, and concentration *in vacuo* gave the aldehyde as a crude, semi-solid white material used in the next step without further purification. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 8.98 (t, *J*=1.60 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (td, *J*₁=0.64 Hz, *J*₂=12.63 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, *J*₁=3.09 Hz, *J*₂=12.63 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, *J*₁=0.93 Hz, *J*₂=12.67 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (dd, *J*₁=3.09 Hz, *J*₂=9.50 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (dq, *J*₁=7.08 Hz, *J*₂=9.41 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (dd, *J*₁=3.61 Hz, *J*₂=10.72 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dq, *J*₁=7.07 Hz, *J*₂=9.38 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (t, *J*=10.88 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (ddd, *J*₁=4.24 Hz, *J*₂=10.87 Hz, *J*₃=12.74 Hz, 1H), 1.72 (ddd, *J*₁=3.17 Hz, *J*₂=4.21 Hz, *J*₃=12.64 Hz, 1H), 1.69-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.59 (ddd, *J*₁=1.32 Hz, *J*₂=4.56 Hz, *J*₃=17.20 Hz, 1H), 1.32-1.19 (m, 1H), 1.17 (t, *J*=7.07 Hz, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 198.5, 154.3, 154.1, 129.1, 108.64, 108.55, 108.4, 100.2, 69.2, 64.2, 43.3, 33.1, 32.3, 31.3, 15.4; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2969, 2925, 2875, 2734, 1844, 1723, 1588, 1472, 1325, 1264, 1146, 1074, 1022, 917, 874, 781, 727 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 262.1206 [calc'd for C₁₅H₁₈O₄: 262.1205].



Alkyne 2.30: To a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was dissolved phosphonate **2.29** (1.24 g, 4.48 mmol, 1.2 eq.) in 22 ml dry toluene. The solution was brought to 0 °C and *t*-BuOK (502 mg, 4.48 mmol, 1.2 eq.) added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 20 min, brought to ambient temperature for 10 min, and then

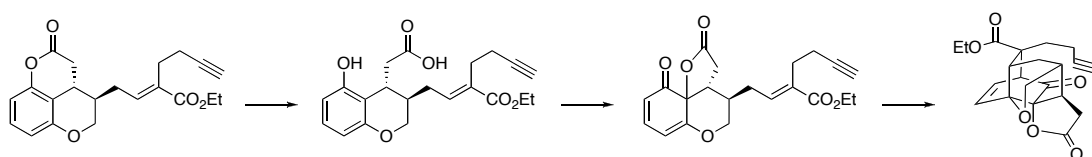
cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. A solution of the crude aldehyde **2.30a** in 19 ml anhydrous toluene was added dropwise and the reaction mixture stirred for 1 h, after which the cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture allowed to slowly warm to ambient temperature. Saturated NH_4Cl was added and the organic layer was separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 , concentrated *in vacuo*, and subjected to column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 30% EtOAc/hexanes) to give **2.30** (1.0 g, 70% yield) as a colorless oil. ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.98 (t, $J=8.12$ Hz, 1H), 6.72 ($J=7.55$ Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, $J=8.07$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, $J=8.16$ Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, $J_1=2.96$ Hz, $J_2=9.47$ Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dq, $J_1=7.09$ Hz, $J_2=14.25$ Hz, 1H), 4.03-3.92 (m, 3H), 3.47 (dq, $J_1=7.00$ Hz, $J_2=14.07$ Hz, 1H), 3.38 (t, $J=11.08$ Hz, 1H), 2.47-2.35 (m, 2H), 2.30 (dt, $J_1=4.16$ Hz, $J_2=8.43$ Hz, 1H), 2.18-2.08 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.71 (dd, $J_1=1.98$ Hz, $J_2=2.63$ Hz, 1H), 1.56 (dt, $J_1=8.70$ Hz, $J_2=15.73$ Hz, 1H), 1.33 (dt, $J_1=9.74$ Hz, $J_2=12.75$ Hz, 1H), 1.29-1.22 (m, 1H), 1.18 (t, $J=7.35$ Hz, 3H), 0.96 (td, $J_1=0.54$ Hz, $J_2=7.09$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 166.3, 154.3, 154.2, 140.35, 132.5, 128.9, 109.0, 108.5, 108.3, 100.3, 95.1, 83.6, 69.6, 64.3, 60.5, 36.3, 33.1, 32.3, 28.3, 26.2, 18.3, 15.5, 14.2; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3284, 2976, 2933, 2883, 1709, 1612, 1583, 1470, 1380, 1325, 1264, 1195, 1147, 1065, 1026, 879, 780 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 384.1937 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_5$: 384.1937].



Lactone 2.31: To a solution of acetal **2.30** (950 mg, 2.47 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 18 ml MeCN, 9 ml H_2O , and 4.5 ml THF was added camphorsulfonic acid (861 mg, 3.71 mmol, 1.5 eq.). The reaction mixture was heated at $50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 4.5 h, at which time TLC indicated consumption of starting material. Brine was added, and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction product was then filtered through silica (30% EtOAc/hexanes) and reconstituted *in vacuo*.

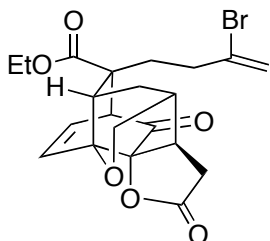
The above product hemiacetal was dissolved in 22.5 ml acetone at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, after which 2.5 ml Jones' reagent (prepared from 25 g CrO_3 , 25 ml H_2SO_4 , and 75 ml H_2O) was added dropwise. The reaction went from red to green as the oxidant was consumed, until towards end of addition the reaction mixture remained red. The solution was allowed to stir for 10 min, after which excess oxidant was consumed through addition of 2.5 ml 2-propanol. The mixture was diluted with H_2O and brine and the organic layer was separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10 \rightarrow 20% EtOAc) yielded the lactone **2.31** (703 mg, 80% yield) as a viscous, colorless oil. ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.84 (t, $J=8.17$ Hz, 1H), 6.65-6.60 (m, 2H), 6.58 (d, $J=8.02$

Hz, 1H), 4.00 (qd, $J_1=1.59$ Hz, $J_2=7.07$ Hz, 2H), 3.85 (dd, $J_1=3.51$ Hz, $J_2=11.10$ Hz, 1H), 3.11 (t, $J=11.20$ Hz, 1H), 2.50 (dd, $J_1=4.43$ Hz, $J_2=15.21$ Hz, 1H), 2.44-2.32 (m, 2H), 2.33-2.24 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.76 (t, $J=2.56$ Hz, 1H), 1.70 (ddd, $J_1=4.10$ Hz, $J_2=6.19$ Hz, $J_3=15.73$ Hz, 1H), 1.42-1.27 (m, 2H), 1.13-1.01 (m, 1H), 0.98 (t, $J=7.13$, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 166.4, 166.3, 154.0, 152.4, 139.7, 132.9, 129.2, 112.1, 109.1, 108.5, 83.4, 69.7, 69.0, 60.7, 36.4, 32.9, 31.7, 28.0, 26.2, 18.3, 14.2; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3285, 2978, 2933, 2883, 1766, 1710, 1621, 1590, 1469, 1330, 1264, 1237, 1146, 1065, 1004, 784, 727 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 354.1464 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5$: 354.1467].



Bicycle 2.32: Lactone **2.31** (240 mg, 0.677 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was dissolved in 7 ml THF at 0 °C and 3.5 ml of 1M NaOH was added. Consumption of starting material was monitored by TLC (1.5 h), after which 3.5 ml of 1M HCl was added to bring the reaction mixture to pH ~1. Brine was added and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the free acid/phenol which was immediately dissolved in 13.5 ml 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol (redistilled and stored over 4Å sieves) and brought to 0 °C. Lead tetraacetate (330 mg, 0.745 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added, the reaction mixture allowed to stir for 15 min, then 5 drops ethylene glycol were added to consume any excess oxidant. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the black residue immediately chromatographed (SiO_2 ; 30 \rightarrow 40 \rightarrow 50% EtOAc/hexanes) to provide the desired quinol contaminated with inseparable byproducts. This mixture was dissolved in 25 ml anhydrous toluene in a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere and heated at 100 °C. After 5 h, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue chromatographed (SiO_2 ; 30 \rightarrow 40 \rightarrow 50% EtOAc/hexanes) to provide the desired bicycle (21.2 mg, 8.4%) as a yellow semi-solid. ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.17 (dd, $J_1=1.12$ Hz, $J_2=8.47$ Hz, 1H), 5.56 (dd, $J_1=6.35$ Hz, $J_2=8.44$ Hz, 1H), 3.74 (dq, $J_1=7.11$ Hz, $J_2=10.81$ Hz, 1H), 3.63 (dq, $J_1=7.12$ Hz, $J_2=10.81$ Hz, 1H), 3.47 (dq, $J_1=2.17$ Hz, $J_2=10.01$ Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, $J=6.35$ Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dd, $J_1=3.34$ Hz, $J_2=9.99$ Hz, 1H), 3.10 (dd, $J_1=5.23$ Hz, $J_2=12.16$ Hz, 1H), 2.33 (dd, $J_1=11.48$ Hz, $J_2=18.75$ Hz, 1H), 2.04 (dddd, $J_1=2.58$ Hz, $J_2=5.90$ Hz, $J_3=11.13$ Hz, $J_4=16.93$ Hz, 1H), 1.95-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.71 (m, 3H), 1.67-1.61 (m, 1H), 1.33 (ddd, $J_1=3.16$ Hz, $J_2=12.29$ Hz, $J_3=13.98$ Hz, 2H), 1.02 (ddt, $J_1=2.80$ Hz, $J_2=5.40$ Hz, $J_3=13.98$ Hz, 1H), 0.73 (t, $J=7.10$ Hz, 3H), 0.59-0.57 (m 1H); ^{13}C -NMR (determined by HSQC and gHMBC) δ 202.0, 171.8, 170.8, 135.0, 122.3, 80.2, 78.8, 71.5, 67.8, 61.2, 59.4, 54.3, 50.5, 36.6, 34.9, 32.7, 29.3, 28.8, 24.1, 13.2, 11.8; NOESY spectra were also obtained, verifying the structure; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3278, 2978, 2917, 2849, 1791, 1703, 1673, 1633,

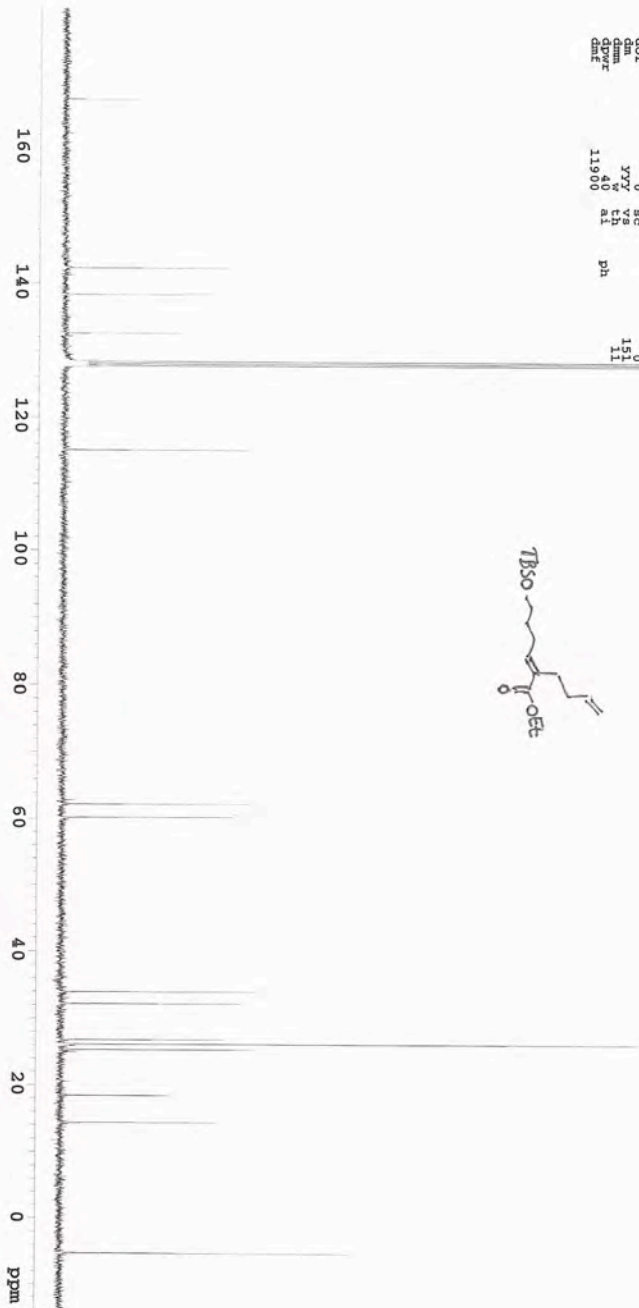
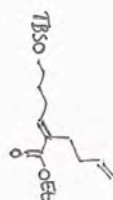
1550, 1455, 1368, 1237, 1187, 1016, 914, 802, 669 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 370.1415 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_6$: 370.1416].

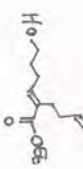


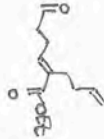
Vinyl bromide 2.33: To a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was added bicycle **2.32** (5.7 mg, 0.0154 mmol, 1.0 eq.) dissolved in 0.3 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 . The reaction flask was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ and a solution of 9-bromo-9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (30 μl of a 1.0 M sol. in CH_2Cl_2 , 0.031 mmol, 2.0 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h, then 0.03 ml AcOH was added and the reaction brought to ambient temperature. After 30 min, 0.06 ml 1M NaOH and 0.06 ml 30% H_2O_2 were added. The mixture was stirred vigorously for 1 h, then brine was added and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 , 30 \rightarrow 40 \rightarrow 50% EtOAc/hexanes) gave the product vinyl bromide **27** (6.0 mg, 86%) as a white solid. ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.21 (dd, $J_1=1.22$ Hz, $J_2=8.50$ Hz, 1H), 5.63 (dd, $J_1=6.33$ Hz, $J_2=8.50$ Hz, 1H), 5.24-5.20 (m, 2H), 3.79 (dq, $J_1=7.10$ Hz, $J_2=10.75$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 (dq, $J_1=7.10$ Hz, $J_2=10.75$ Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dt, $J_1=2.28$ Hz, $J_2=10.00$ Hz, 1H), 3.38 (dd, $J_1=1.13$ Hz, $J_2=6.32$ Hz, 1H), 3.28 (dt, $J_1=1.82$ Hz, $J_2=10.00$ Hz, 1H), 3.13 (dd, $J_1=5.24$ Hz, $J_2=12.13$ Hz, 1H), 2.34 (dd, $J_1=12.15$ Hz, $J_2=19.43$ Hz, 1H), 2.31-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.83 (dt, $J_1=4.19$ Hz, $J_2=15.40$ Hz, 2H), 1.75 (ddd, $J_1=5.41$ Hz, $J_2=11.77$ Hz, $J_3=13.78$ Hz, 1H), 1.43-1.23 (m, 3H), 1.21-1.12 (m, 1H), 0.97-0.83 (m, 1H), 0.80 (t, $J=7.12$ Hz, 3H), 0.64-0.62 (m, 1H); FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2957, 2918, 2849, 1786, 1728, 1467, 1367, 1185, 1066, 892, 680 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 450.0676 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_6$: 450.0678].

[illegible]

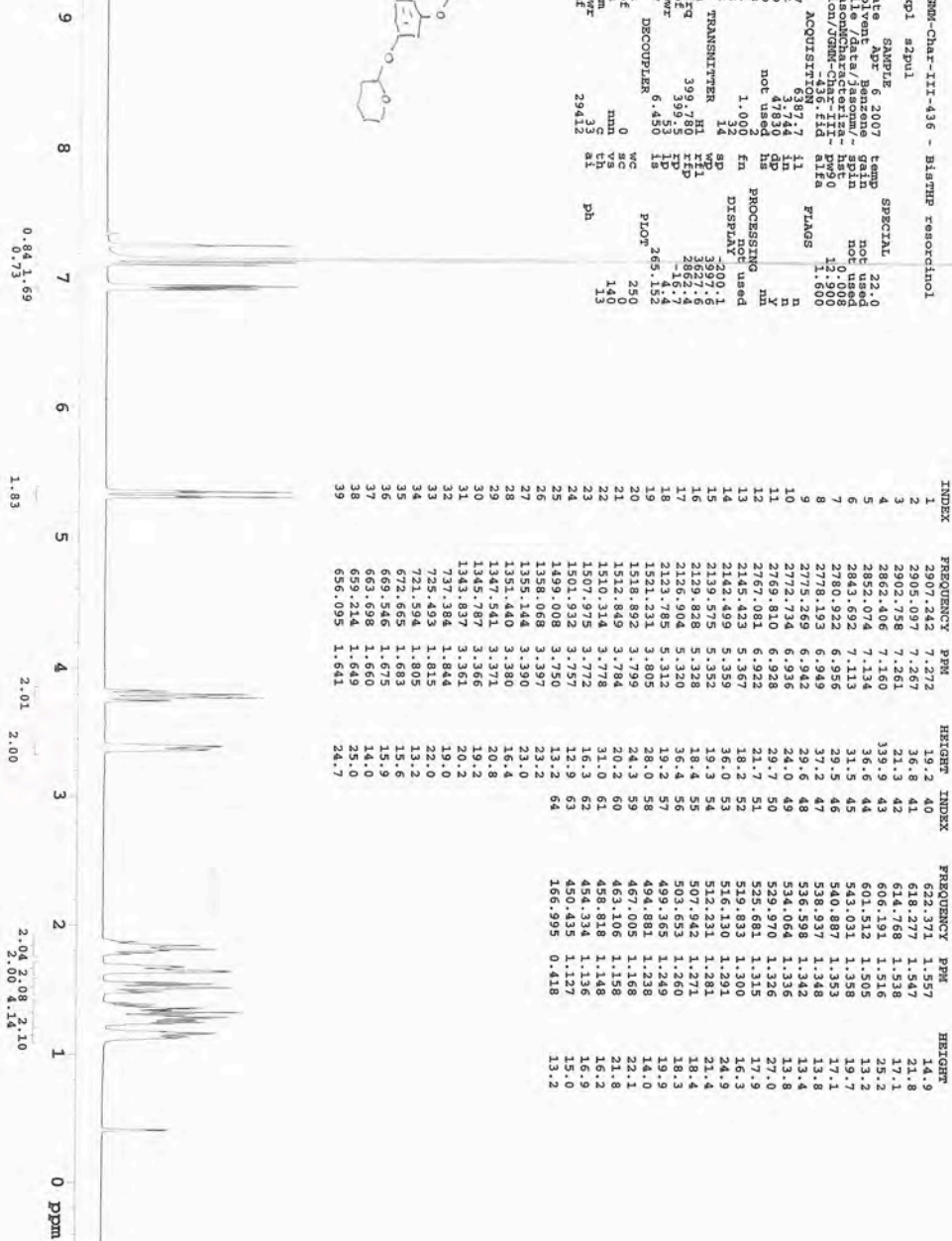
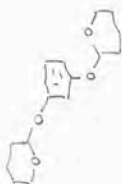
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3	10466.959	138.335	28.3
4	9950.040	132.543	22.4
5	9672.061	128.330	16.0
6	9513.208	124.000	16.1
7	8671.952	115.051	19.4
8	4654.915	62.281	35.6
9	4558.025	60.206	32.6
10	2557.537	33.931	37.1
11	2425.887	32.184	34.2
12	2018.317	26.777	30.8
13	1965.285	26.073	110.0
14	1905.310	25.278	36.8
15	1387.314	18.405	20.3
16	1079.884	14.356	29.4
17			
18	-357.869	-5.278	55.7





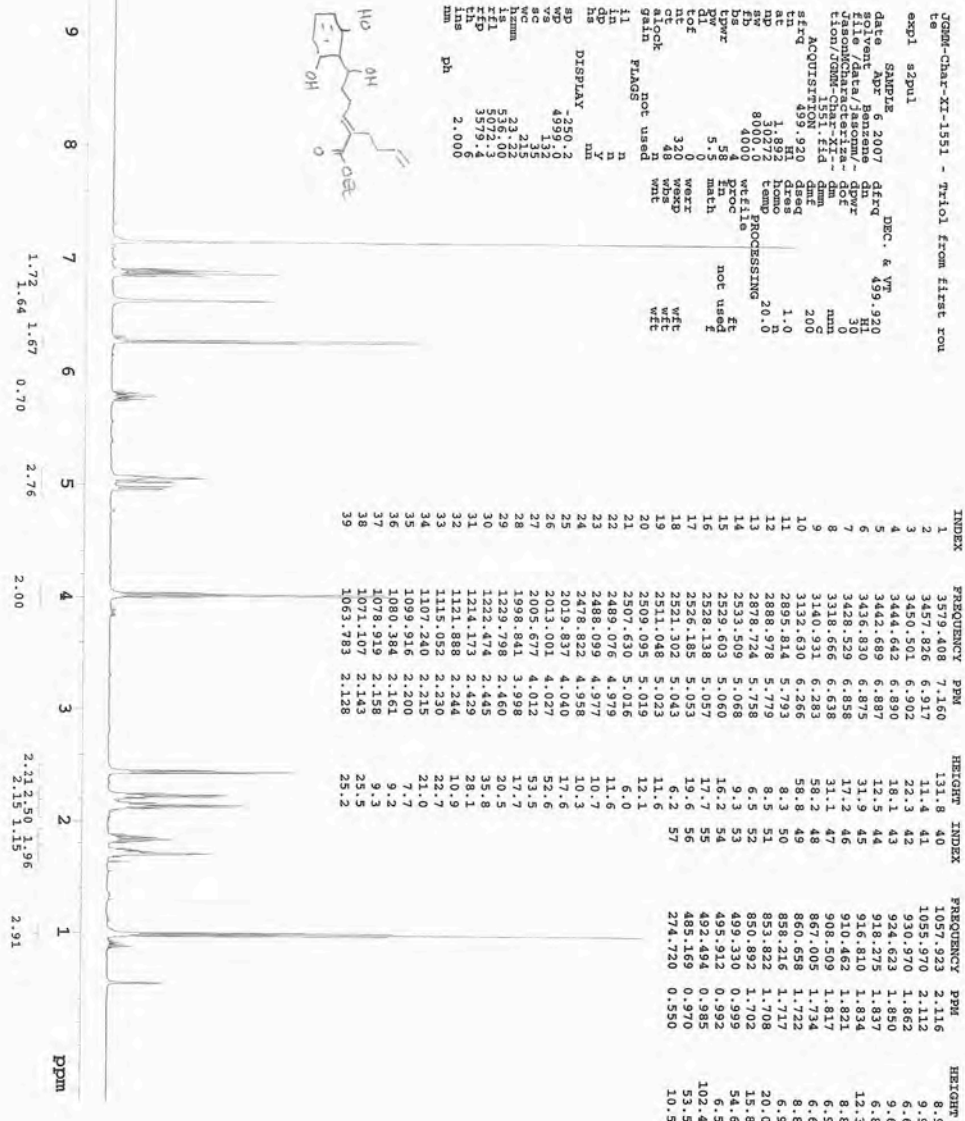


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file	data/jasonch	no	0.008						
JasonCharacteris-	hasn								
tion/JGM-Char-III-	pw90		12.900						
pw	12.900								
ACQUISITION		FLAGS	1.000						
sw	6367.7								
sp	3714								
np	not used								
di	1.000								
nt	32								
ct	TRANSMITTER								
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freq	393.780								
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DECOUPLER									
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doe	0								
mm	mm								
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dmf	29412								
ph									



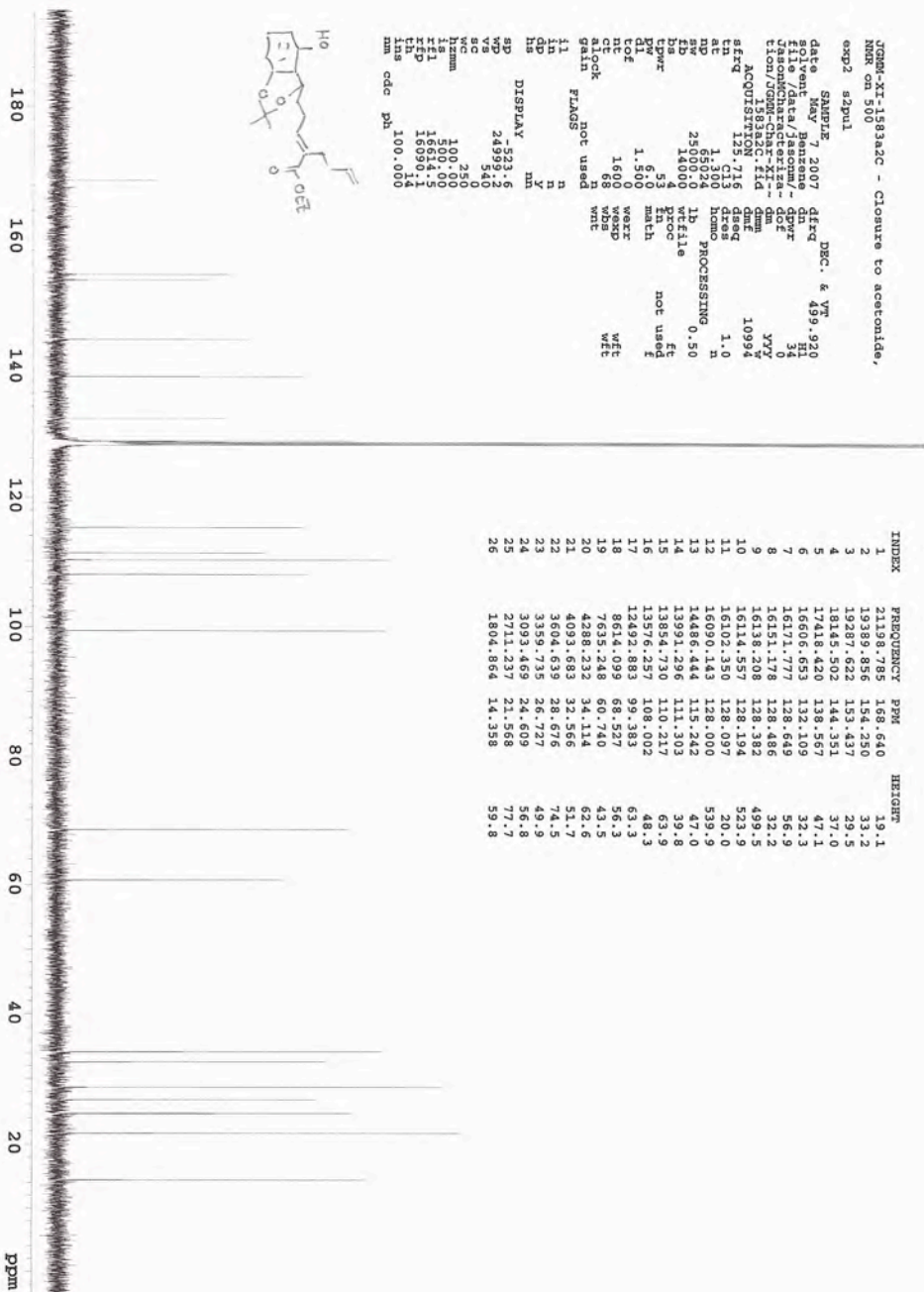
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5	9672.021	128.330	176.0
6	9667.618	128.000	176.2
7	9663.619	127.677	174.5
8	8264.785	110.087	51.6
9	7982.732	105.307	41.8
10	7982.732	105.319	42.9
11	7257.410	101.517	49.9
12	7257.410	96.413	50.2
13	7250.475	96.135	53.8
14	4650.668	61.493	53.8
15	4655.792	61.307	52.7
16	2302.555	30.548	61.5
17	2300.547	30.531	60.2
18	1938.504	25.453	99.5
19	1435.960	18.786	51.4
20	1430.260	18.710	51.1





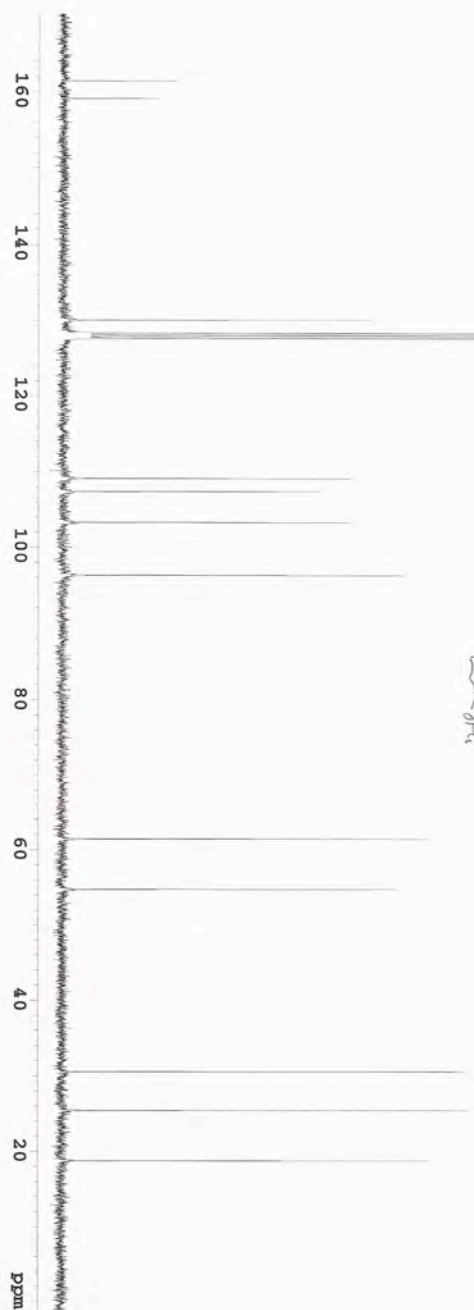
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5	1660.6553	132.109	32.6
6	1617.1777	122.648	36.6
7	1613.1708	118.1485	48.2
8	1613.1708	118.1485	48.2
9	1511.457	108.14	52.3
10	1510.350	108.007	20.0
11	1609.014	128.000	55.9
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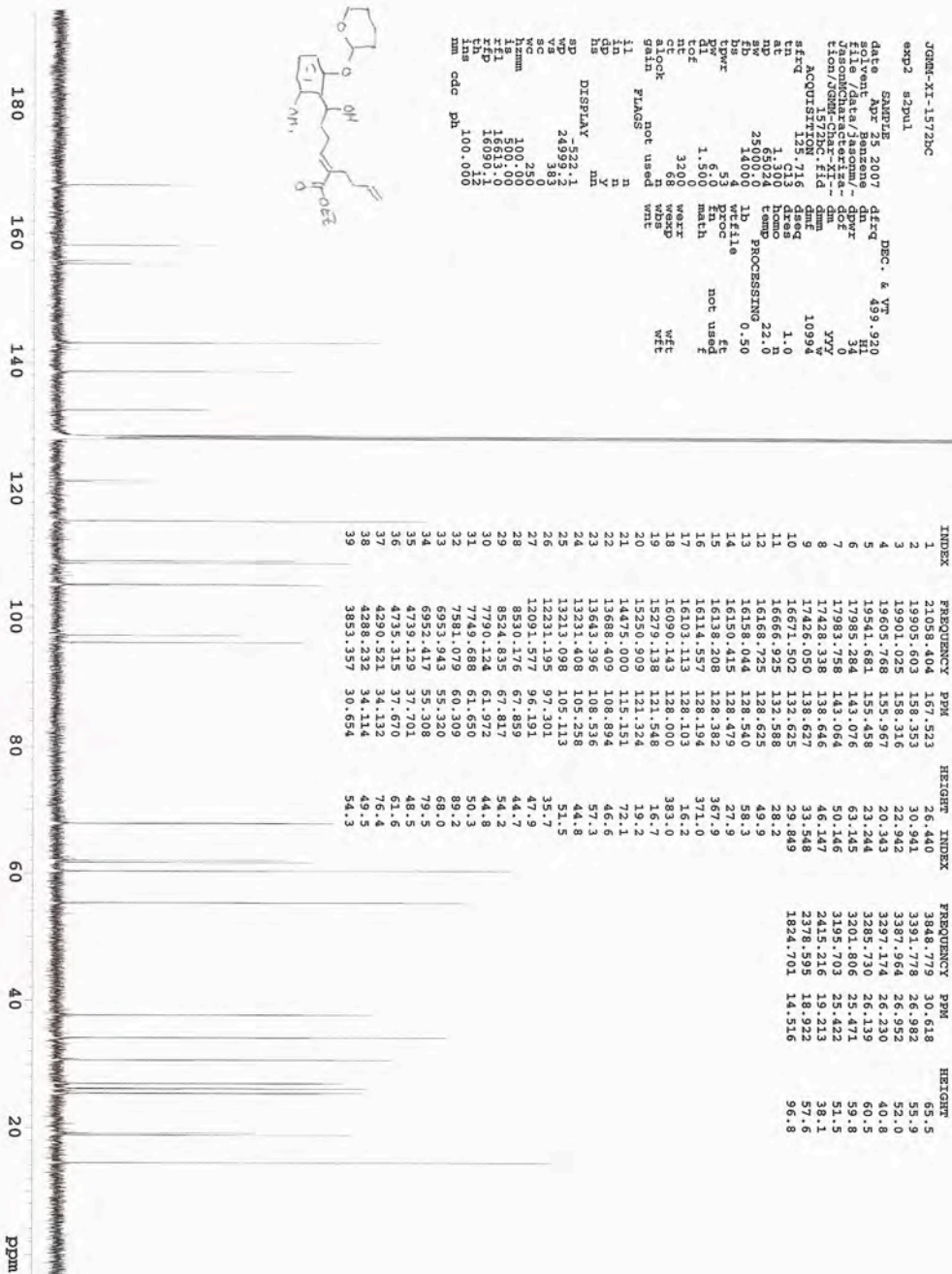
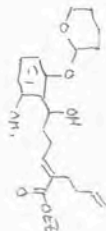


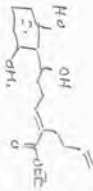


INDEX	FREQUENCY	PERM	HEIGHT
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4	9647.061	118	330
5	9647.958	118	300
6	8252.374	102	576
7	8058.600	107	448
8	7785.107	103	285
9	7256.409	96	272
10	4658.947	61	412
11	4166.152	54	443
12	2301.694	30	537
13	1917.357	25	438
14	1454.562	18	767
15			69.8

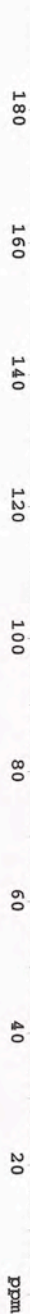
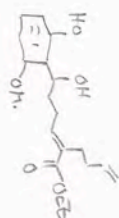


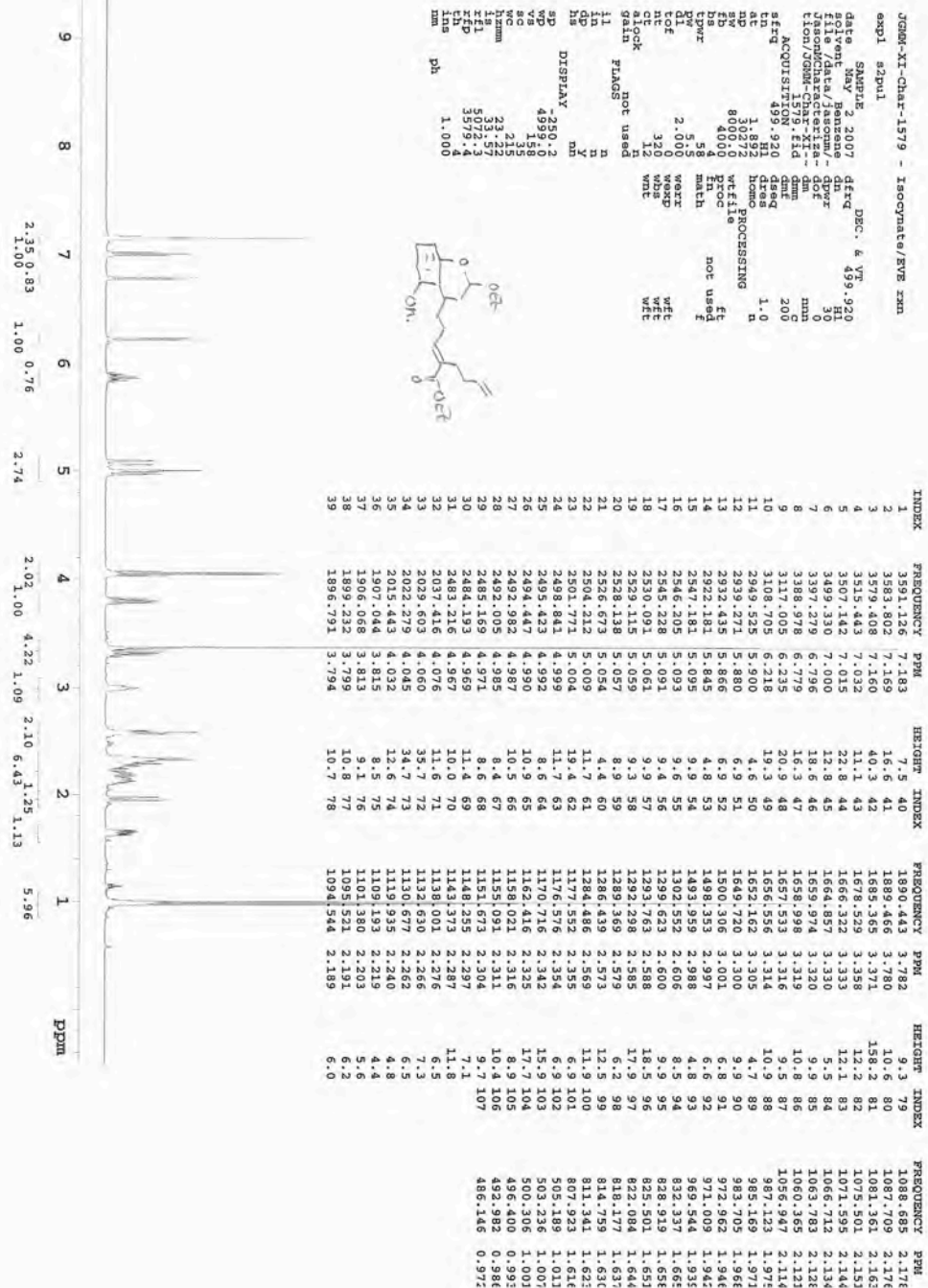
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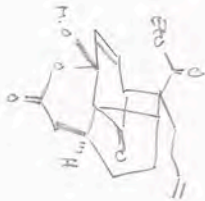


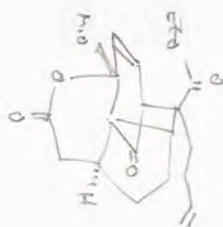
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3	157.74	156.914	24.4
4	119.77	142.937	61.1
5	114.06	138.476	40.2
6	168.91	132.449	42.8
7	142.41	129.424	35.4
8	151.78	128.388	29.0
9	161.8	128.194	31.5
10	161.4	128.194	31.5
11	161.03	128.103	31.6
12	160.90	128.000	31.7
13	145.04	116.068	40.2
14	145.04	116.068	40.2
15	139.95	115.309	49.1
16	128.89	102.060	53.3
17	78.01	70.020	51.9
18	86.13	60.564	45.5
19	69.40	55.217	78.5
20	45.07	35.856	57.9
21	42.73	33.988	81.7
22	37.6	26.851	54.3
23	31.2	25.420	68.0
24	18.1	14.445	64.9

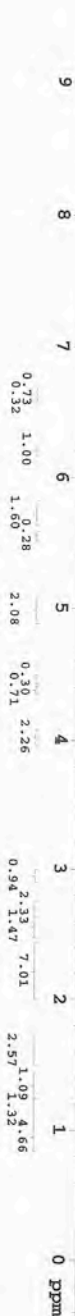
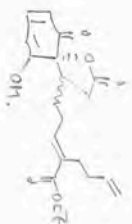




INDEX	FREQUENCY	HEIGHT	INDEX	FREQUENCY	HEIGHT	INDEX	FREQUENCY
1	2892.406	7.160	217.6	40	1146.560	2.868	160.2
2	2397.673	5.998	11.5	42	1065.270	2.665	9.6
3	2390.460	5.979	11.8	41	1057.473	2.645	12.6
4	2387.926	5.973	13.5	44	1050.260	2.627	11.3
5	2380.714	5.955	13.3	43	1042.268	2.607	14.5
6	2288.624	5.675	25.3	46	993.923	2.486	5.2
7	2288.877	5.650	21.9	45	894.894	2.238	12.5
8	2225.059	5.593	4.7	47	884.758	2.213	10.7
9	2225.718	5.567	7.0	48	879.689	2.200	10.8
10	2225.110	5.551	7.3	49	869.747	2.176	9.4
11	2208.778	5.525	5.6	50	756.293	1.892	6.0
12	1979.726	4.952	9.4	51	752.124	1.889	3.9
13	1978.105	4.948	10.8	52	749.606	1.883	4.7
14	1968.057	4.923	4.7	53	745.968	1.875	4.6
15	1968.662	4.913	10.0	54	744.402	1.862	7.3
16	1962.571	4.905	8.1	55	740.138	1.839	7.4
17	1961.012	4.902	10.3	56	739.138	1.830	7.1
18	1959.257	4.902	8.4	57	737.055	1.816	7.2
19	1957.893	4.897	10.1	58	673.055	1.684	9.2
20	1956.528	4.894	8.0	59	667.402	1.669	11.9
21	1544.819	3.864	6.1	60	660.959	1.653	11.3
22	1541.115	3.855	4.5	61	659.019	1.648	10.4
23	1537.606	3.846	6.4	62	655.510	1.640	8.6
24	1533.902	3.837	13.4	63	647.713	1.620	7.4
25	1526.884	3.819	13.6	64	621.591	1.555	5.5
26	1524.740	3.814	5.3	65	618.862	1.541	6.9
27	1519.671	3.801	5.2	66	615.938	1.541	5.7
28	1517.722	3.796	13.5	67	611.259	1.529	6.6
29	1510.509	3.778	13.5	68	605.606	1.515	5.7
30	1506.806	3.769	6.2	69	590.986	1.478	7.1
31	1503.492	3.761	4.6	70	584.358	1.462	6.3
32	1407.192	3.520	7.2	71	516.909	1.293	4.4
33	1399.979	3.502	8.1	72	506.578	1.267	4.6
34	1395.301	3.490	7.7	73	500.924	1.253	4.8
35	1388.088	3.472	18.2	74	494.881	1.238	4.9
36	1385.469	3.415	18.0	75	493.322	1.234	6.3
37	1158.451	2.898	18.0	76			
38							
39							

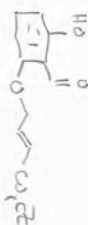


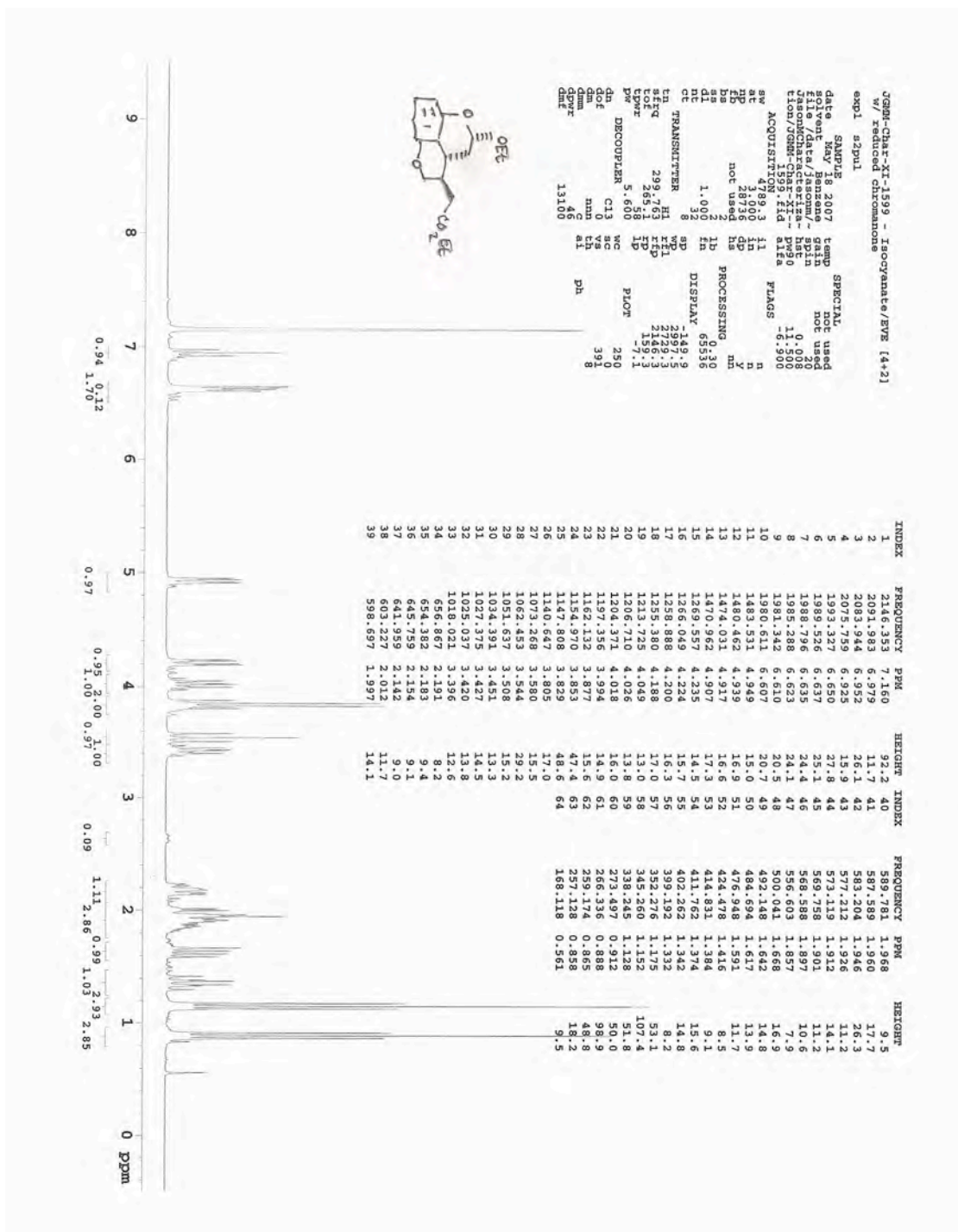


[illegible]

INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
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3	20656.338	164.325	19.9
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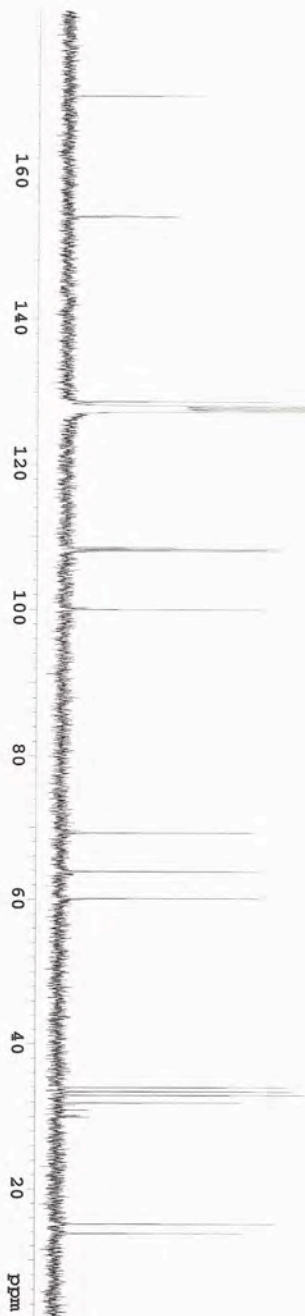
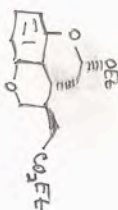
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PM	HEIGHT
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2	20796.71	185.442	38.9
3	20656.338	184.335	19.8
4	20199.393	180.689	13.3
5	17755.648	181.249	53.3
6	17347.470	188.002	57.7
7	15114.560	188.134	142.4
8	15090.146	128.000	145.5
9	15065.732	127.806	144.3
10	13844.427	122.386	14.5
11	13767.804	111.188	16.1
12	13924.244	110.650	50.4
13	13874.325	101.702	70.7
14	7635.302	60.622	51.7
15	7633.126	59.564	41.6
16	1763.503	14.088	52.2



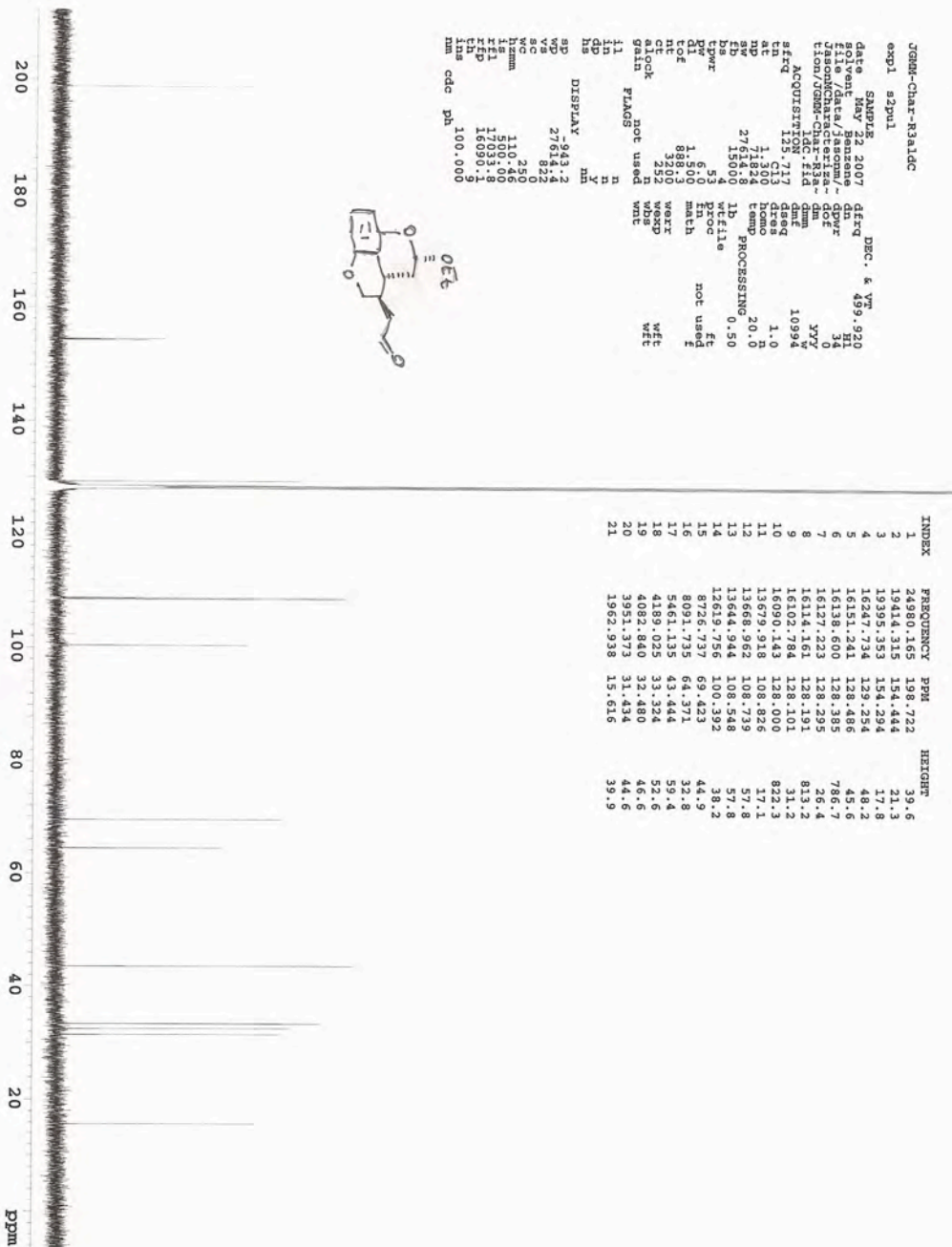


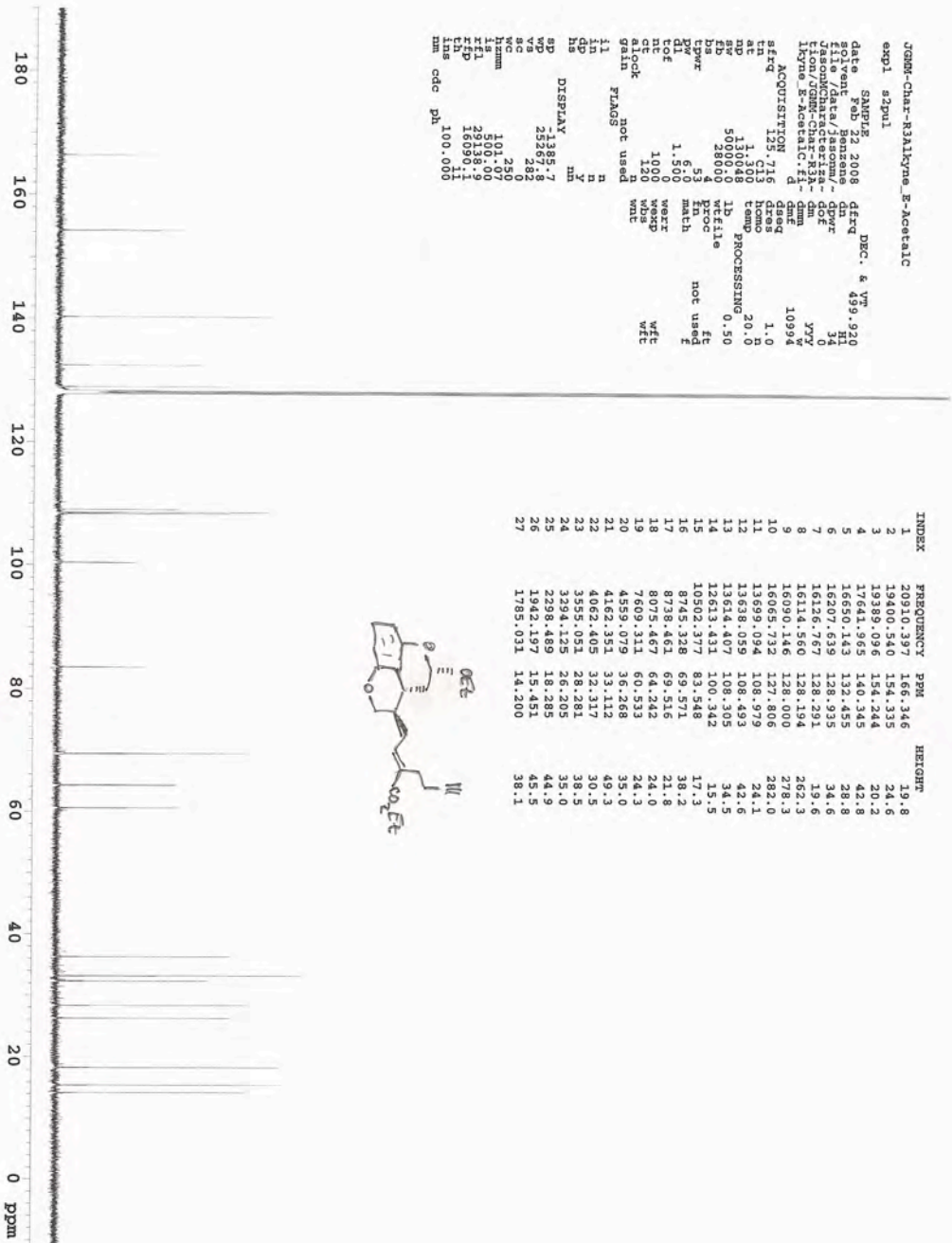
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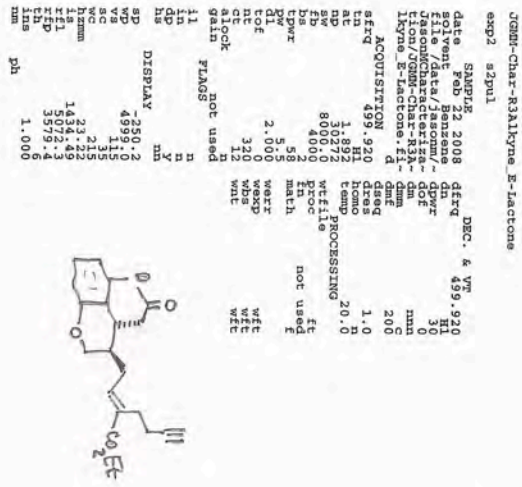
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3	11598.947	151.883	22.0
4	9567.621	128.658	21.3
5	9688.001	128.000	728.7
6	9583.526	121.877	727.2
7	9583.526	108.460	712.2
8	8175.184	160.460	21.2
9	817.407	108.224	41.9
10	811.626	108.015	41.3
11	7555.864	99.978	37.8
12	5219.798	69.251	36.3
13	4808.049	60.784	37.4
14	4529.147	60.088	37.6
15	2554.959	33.972	43.2
16	2515.378	33.377	44.0
17	2245.657	32.657	46.5
18	2241.124	31.887	34.5
19	1177.785	15.095	40.7
20	1036.852	13.762	35.0

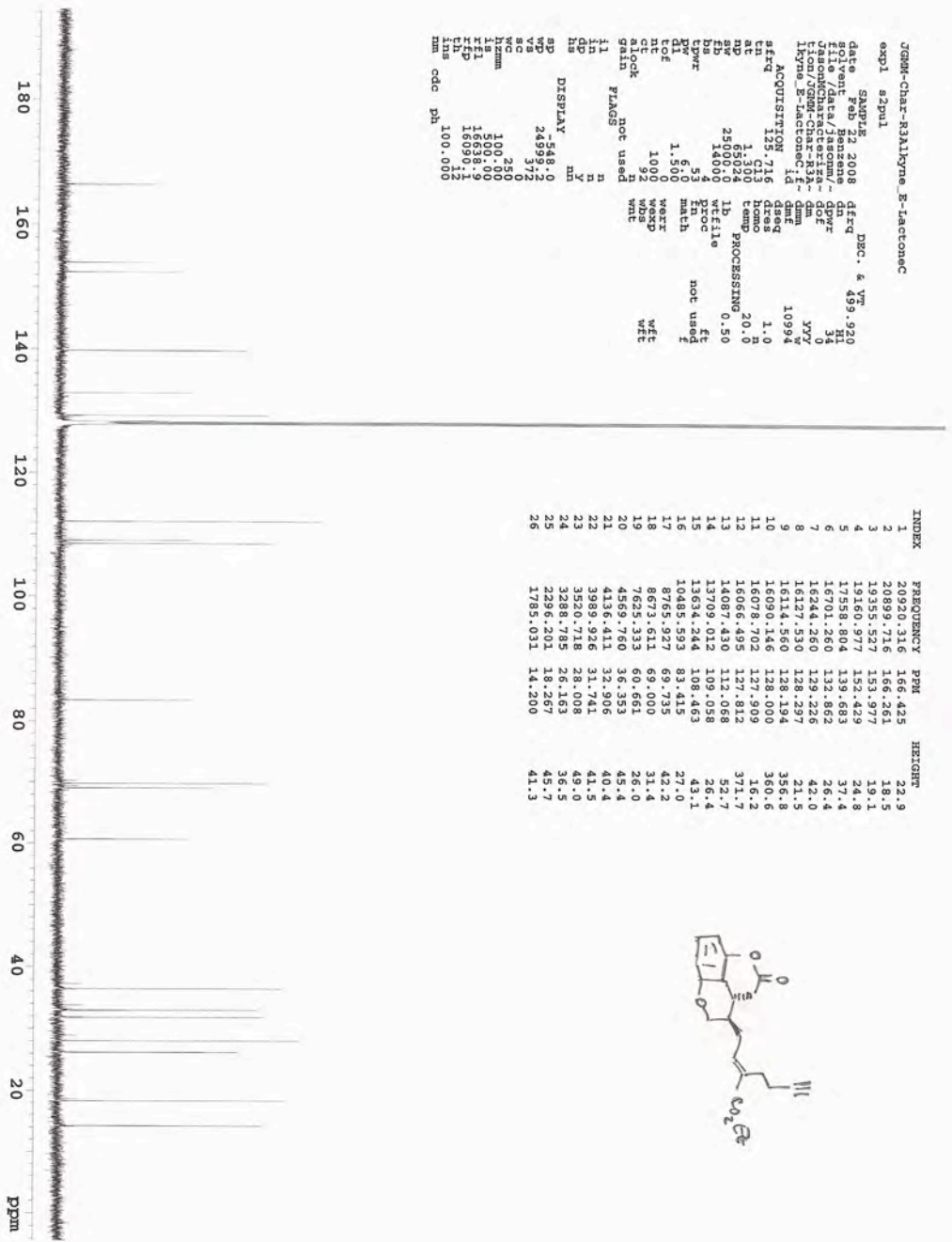


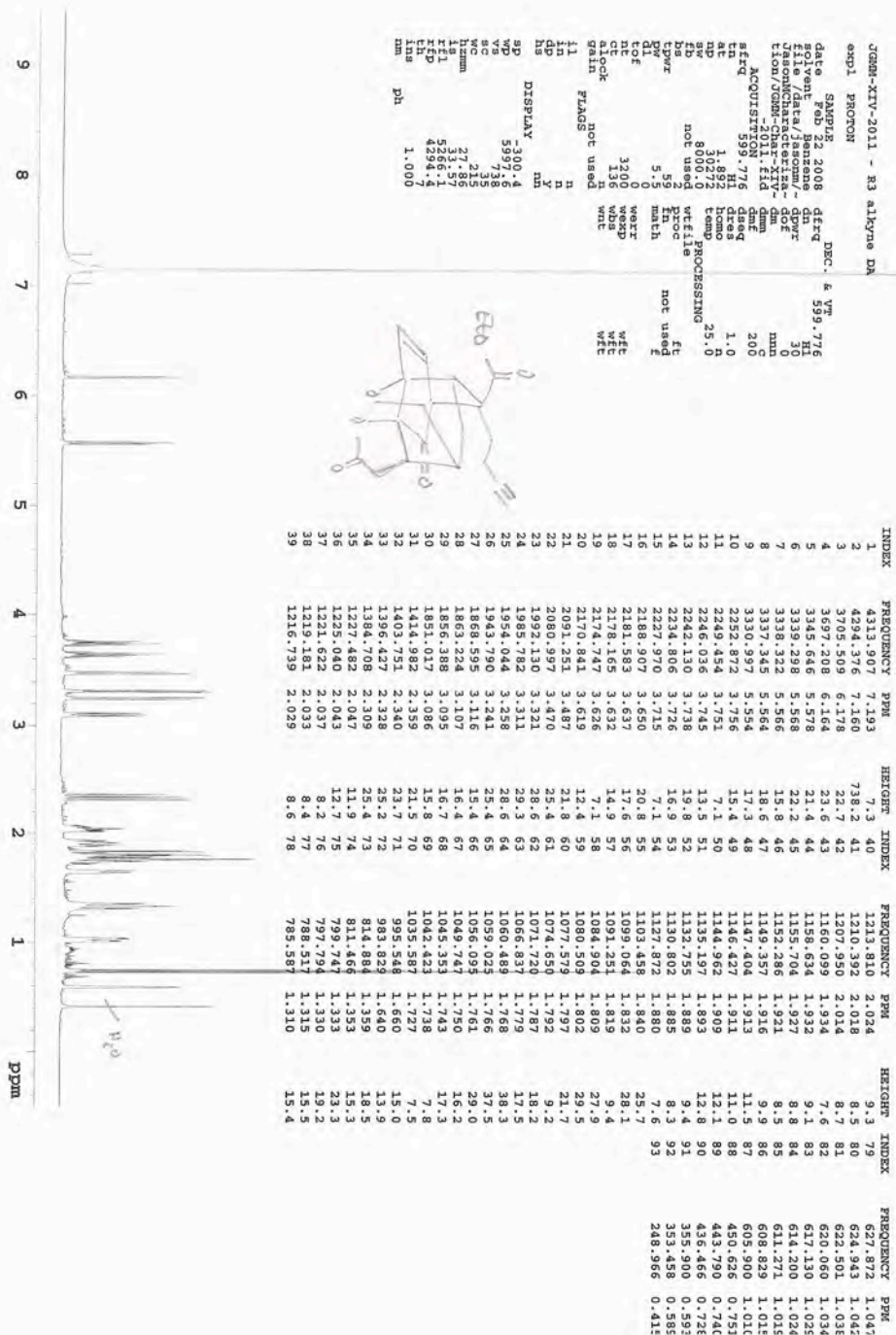
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	24990.165	198.722	39.6
2	13545.315	154.444	21.3
3	19395.353	154.294	17.8
4	12627.794	128.246	44.6
5	15117.241	128.486	45.6
6	15189.600	128.385	786.7
7	15177.223	128.295	26.4
8	15114.151	128.191	813.2
9	16030.143	128.000	31.2
10	15102.784	128.101	822.3
11	13679.918	108.426	17.1
12	13668.962	108.139	57.8
13	13644.984	108.448	57.8
14	12679.766	100.592	38.2
15	8767.737	69.483	44.9
16	5021.732	44.541	32.8
17	4161.035	33.564	59.4
18	4161.035	33.564	59.4
19	4082.860	31.434	32.6
20	3951.373	31.434	40.6
21	1962.938	15.636	39.5

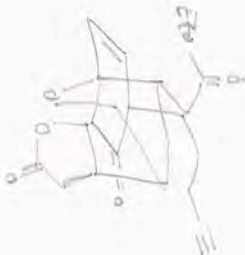


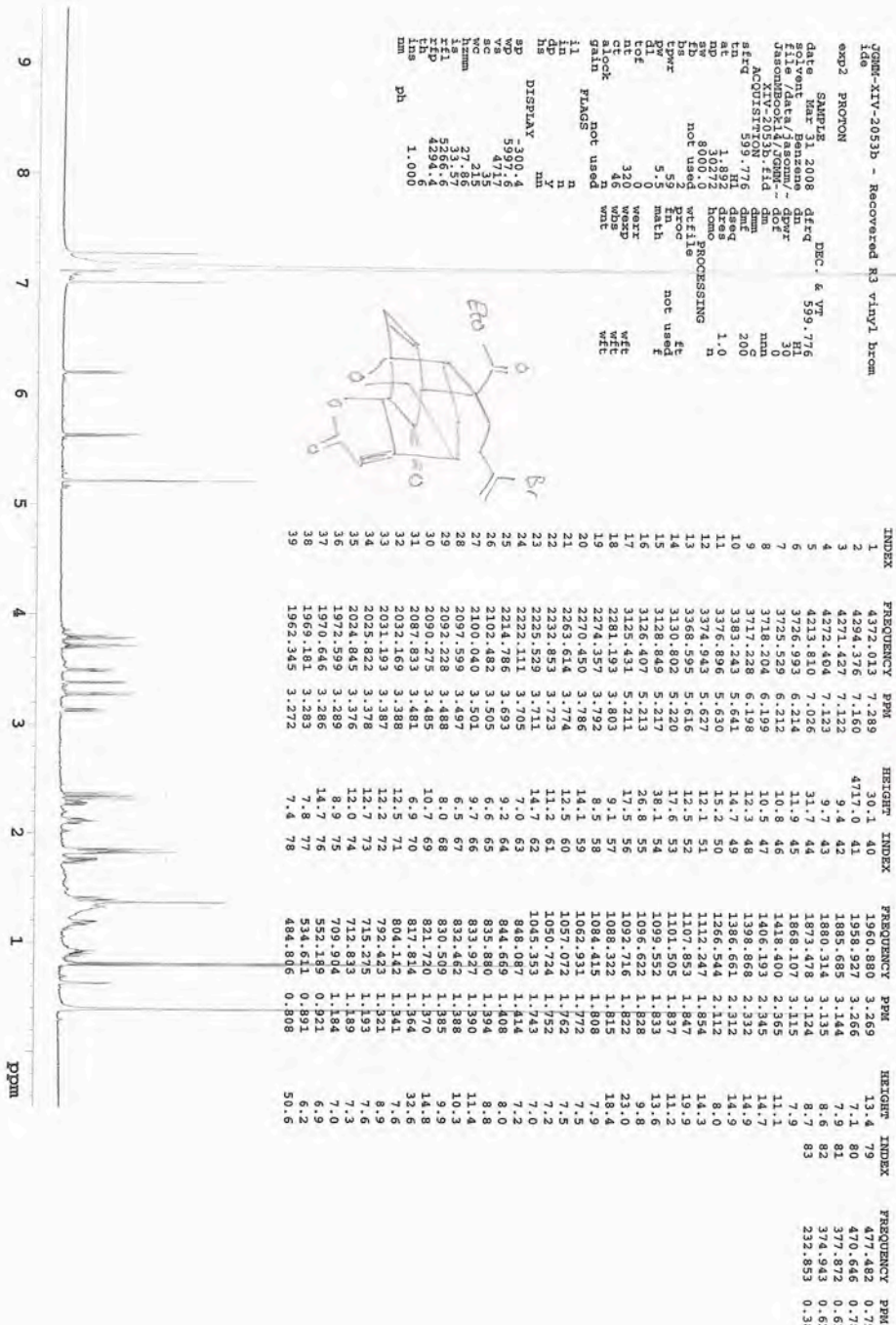












A2.3 Crystal Structure Data for [5+2] Adduct.

Crystals of a pivaloate derivative of **2.22**, called **2.22piv**, were grown from DCM/hexanes and analyzed by X-ray crystallography.

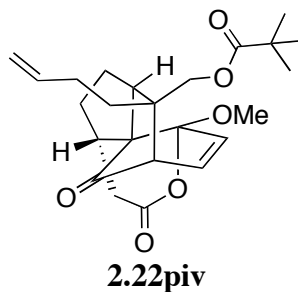


Figure A2.1. Pivaloate derivative of **2.22**, drawn as the enantiomer of the representation shown in paper.

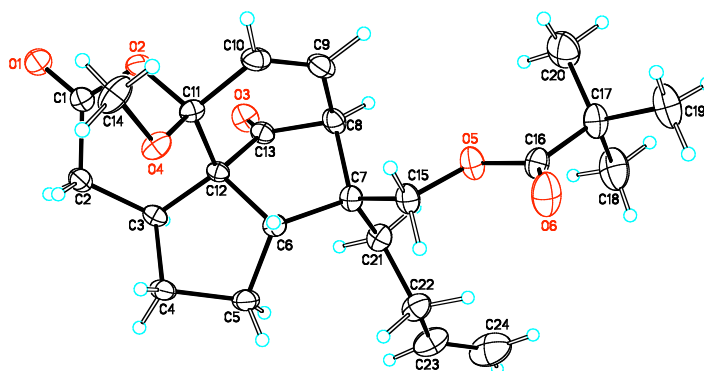


Figure A2.2. ORTEP diagram of **2.22piv**.

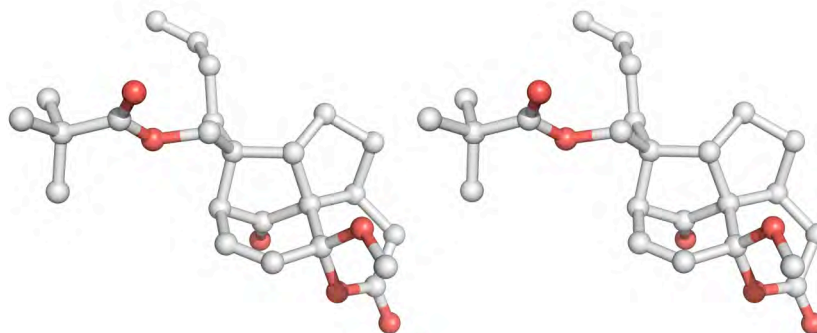


Figure A2.3. Stereoview of **2.22piv**.

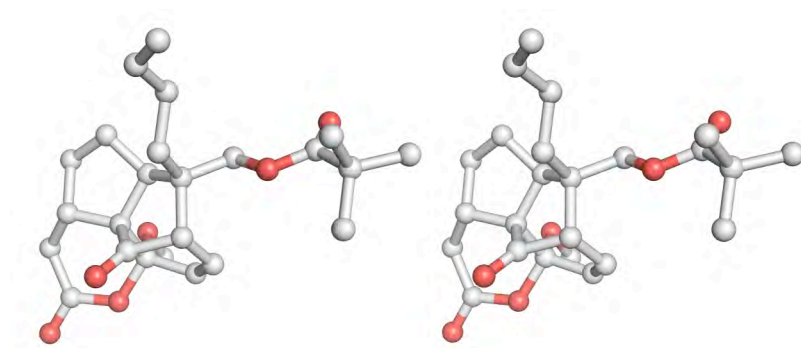


Figure A2.4. Another stereoview of **2.22piv**.

Table A2.1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **2.22piv**

Empirical formula	C ₂₄ H ₃₂ O ₆	
Formula weight	416.50	
Temperature	173(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P2(1)/c	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 24.0661(18) Å	a = 90°
	b = 7.9489(6) Å	b = 99.112(4)°
	c = 11.9149(9) Å	g = 90°
Volume	2250.5(3) Å ³	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.229 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.087 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	896	
Crystal size	0.60 x 0.50 x 0.20 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	1.71 to 28.28°.	
Index ranges	-32 ≤ h ≤ 32, -10 ≤ k ≤ 10, -15 ≤ l ≤ 15	
Reflections collected	47029	
Independent reflections	5587 [R(int) = 0.0316]	
Completeness to theta = 28.28°	100.0 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.9828 and 0.9495	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	

Table A2.1 (Continued)

Data / restraints / parameters	5587 / 0 / 399
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.019
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R1 = 0.0497$, $wR2 = 0.1366$
R indices (all data)	$R1 = 0.0586$, $wR2 = 0.1442$
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.534 and -0.252 e. \AA^{-3}

Table A2.2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **2.22piv**. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
O(1)	4728(1)	2982(1)	5909(1)	33(1)
O(2)	3965(1)	3575(1)	6627(1)	25(1)
O(3)	3200(1)	5317(1)	4423(1)	33(1)
O(4)	3966(1)	5407(1)	8160(1)	28(1)
O(5)	1653(1)	7322(1)	6717(1)	34(1)
O(6)	1315(1)	8144(2)	8265(1)	49(1)
C(1)	4449(1)	4062(1)	6258(1)	24(1)
C(2)	4598(1)	5894(1)	6342(1)	27(1)
C(3)	4094(1)	7091(1)	6069(1)	23(1)
C(4)	4154(1)	8752(1)	6741(1)	27(1)
C(5)	3550(1)	9385(1)	6662(1)	29(1)
C(6)	3218(1)	7791(1)	6860(1)	22(1)
C(7)	2582(1)	7601(1)	6311(1)	25(1)
C(8)	2562(1)	5779(2)	5810(1)	28(1)
C(9)	2618(1)	4446(2)	6722(1)	33(1)
C(10)	3108(1)	3998(1)	7315(1)	31(1)
C(11)	3649(1)	4836(1)	7146(1)	23(1)
C(12)	3543(1)	6356(1)	6348(1)	20(1)
C(13)	3114(1)	5726(1)	5352(1)	25(1)

Table A2.2 (Continued)

C(14)	4171(1)	4149(2)	8982(1)	40(1)
C(15)	2218(1)	7760(2)	7234(1)	29(1)
C(16)	1240(1)	7547(2)	7330(1)	29(1)
C(17)	679(1)	6954(2)	6669(1)	36(1)
C(18)	498(1)	8241(3)	5729(1)	54(1)
C(19)	246(1)	6876(3)	7473(1)	53(1)
C(20)	750(1)	5225(2)	6148(2)	57(1)
C(21)	2378(1)	8784(2)	5310(1)	30(1)
C(22)	2220(1)	10563(2)	5631(1)	38(1)
C(23)	2102(1)	11699(2)	4622(1)	50(1)
C(24)	1604(1)	12299(2)	4188(2)	71(1)

Table A2.3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for **2.22piv**.

O(1)-C(1)	1.2043(13)
O(2)-C(1)	1.3655(13)
O(2)-C(11)	1.4539(12)
O(3)-C(13)	1.2021(13)
O(4)-C(11)	1.3978(12)
O(4)-C(14)	1.4323(14)
O(5)-C(16)	1.3349(14)
O(5)-C(15)	1.4444(13)
O(6)-C(16)	1.1983(14)
C(1)-C(2)	1.4999(15)
C(2)-C(3)	1.5357(15)
C(3)-C(12)	1.5330(14)
C(3)-C(4)	1.5389(15)
C(4)-C(5)	1.5287(16)
C(5)-C(6)	1.5357(15)
C(6)-C(12)	1.5609(14)
C(6)-C(7)	1.5747(14)
C(7)-C(15)	1.5153(15)

Table A2.3 (Continued)

C(7)-C(21)	1.5365(15)
C(7)-C(8)	1.5648(16)
C(8)-C(9)	1.5087(17)
C(8)-C(13)	1.5150(15)
C(9)-C(10)	1.3223(17)
C(10)-C(11)	1.5055(15)
C(11)-C(12)	1.5332(14)
C(12)-C(13)	1.5294(13)
C(16)-C(17)	1.5250(16)
C(17)-C(19)	1.5248(19)
C(17)-C(20)	1.528(2)
C(17)-C(18)	1.529(2)
C(21)-C(22)	1.5278(18)
C(22)-C(23)	1.4941(19)
C(23)-C(24)	1.318(3)
C(1)-O(2)-C(11)	118.11(8)
C(11)-O(4)-C(14)	116.53(9)
C(16)-O(5)-C(15)	117.90(9)
O(1)-C(1)-O(2)	117.44(10)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	125.03(10)
O(2)-C(1)-C(2)	117.51(9)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	114.51(9)
C(12)-C(3)-C(2)	113.50(9)
C(12)-C(3)-C(4)	103.14(8)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	114.53(8)
C(5)-C(4)-C(3)	103.91(8)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	103.35(9)
C(5)-C(6)-C(12)	103.80(8)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	120.66(9)
C(12)-C(6)-C(7)	106.43(8)
C(15)-C(7)-C(21)	111.20(9)
C(15)-C(7)-C(8)	111.60(9)

Table A2.3 (Continued)

C(21)-C(7)-C(8)	106.46(8)
C(15)-C(7)-C(6)	109.06(8)
C(21)-C(7)-C(6)	115.73(9)
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	102.47(8)
C(9)-C(8)-C(13)	104.84(9)
C(9)-C(8)-C(7)	112.41(9)
C(13)-C(8)-C(7)	100.82(8)
C(10)-C(9)-C(8)	123.00(10)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	121.75(10)
O(4)-C(11)-O(2)	110.02(8)
O(4)-C(11)-C(10)	113.15(9)
O(2)-C(11)-C(10)	105.84(8)
O(4)-C(11)-C(12)	107.12(8)
O(2)-C(11)-C(12)	109.01(8)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	111.66(9)
C(13)-C(12)-C(3)	117.21(8)
C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	104.42(8)
C(3)-C(12)-C(11)	111.78(8)
C(13)-C(12)-C(6)	102.92(8)
C(3)-C(12)-C(6)	108.07(8)
C(11)-C(12)-C(6)	112.20(8)
O(3)-C(13)-C(8)	128.80(10)
O(3)-C(13)-C(12)	127.62(10)
C(8)-C(13)-C(12)	103.57(8)
O(5)-C(15)-C(7)	106.52(8)
O(6)-C(16)-O(5)	122.99(11)
O(6)-C(16)-C(17)	126.45(11)
O(5)-C(16)-C(17)	110.55(9)
C(19)-C(17)-C(16)	108.97(10)
C(19)-C(17)-C(20)	110.49(13)
C(16)-C(17)-C(20)	109.95(11)
C(19)-C(17)-C(18)	110.09(12)
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	107.30(11)

Table A2.3 (Continued)

C(20)-C(17)-C(18)	109.98(13)
C(22)-C(21)-C(7)	115.70(9)
C(23)-C(22)-C(21)	112.44(11)
C(24)-C(23)-C(22)	125.48(17)

Table A2.4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **2.22piv**. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$.

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
O(1)	34(1)	32(1)	35(1)	-10(1)	10(1)	1(1)
O(2)	30(1)	20(1)	27(1)	-2(1)	10(1)	-1(1)
O(3)	35(1)	42(1)	21(1)	-7(1)	3(1)	-4(1)
O(4)	38(1)	27(1)	18(1)	2(1)	0(1)	7(1)
O(5)	24(1)	51(1)	26(1)	-9(1)	5(1)	-3(1)
O(6)	36(1)	80(1)	33(1)	-17(1)	7(1)	4(1)
C(1)	26(1)	27(1)	20(1)	-4(1)	3(1)	-1(1)
C(2)	24(1)	28(1)	30(1)	-5(1)	6(1)	-4(1)
C(3)	25(1)	23(1)	21(1)	1(1)	4(1)	-6(1)
C(4)	29(1)	20(1)	30(1)	0(1)	2(1)	-6(1)
C(5)	33(1)	20(1)	33(1)	1(1)	1(1)	-2(1)
C(6)	24(1)	22(1)	20(1)	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)
C(7)	23(1)	30(1)	20(1)	-1(1)	1(1)	1(1)
C(8)	23(1)	34(1)	27(1)	-7(1)	1(1)	-5(1)
C(9)	32(1)	29(1)	40(1)	-6(1)	15(1)	-9(1)
C(10)	38(1)	24(1)	34(1)	1(1)	16(1)	-4(1)
C(11)	28(1)	21(1)	21(1)	0(1)	7(1)	1(1)
C(12)	22(1)	20(1)	18(1)	0(1)	2(1)	-3(1)
C(13)	26(1)	25(1)	22(1)	-2(1)	1(1)	-4(1)
C(14)	52(1)	43(1)	24(1)	9(1)	6(1)	21(1)
C(15)	23(1)	40(1)	22(1)	-3(1)	1(1)	0(1)
C(16)	27(1)	36(1)	24(1)	2(1)	4(1)	6(1)

Table A2.4 (Continued)

C(17)	26(1)	52(1)	29(1)	0(1)	4(1)	3(1)
C(18)	36(1)	83(1)	41(1)	17(1)	-4(1)	8(1)
C(19)	32(1)	84(1)	44(1)	1(1)	11(1)	-5(1)
C(20)	42(1)	63(1)	62(1)	-23(1)	1(1)	-9(1)
C(21)	31(1)	35(1)	22(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	4(1)
C(22)	42(1)	35(1)	33(1)	-3(1)	-2(1)	7(1)
C(23)	69(1)	36(1)	46(1)	5(1)	10(1)	11(1)
C(24)	90(1)	50(1)	62(1)	10(1)	-17(1)	16(1)

Table A2.5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **2.22piv**.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(2B)	4875(6)	6095(19)	5866(12)	37(4)
H(2A)	4769(6)	6068(18)	7087(12)	32(3)
H(3)	4037(5)	7315(16)	5243(11)	24(3)
H(4B)	4310(6)	8510(18)	7526(12)	33(3)
H(4A)	4400(6)	9558(18)	6441(11)	30(3)
H(5B)	3501(6)	10260(20)	7196(12)	39(4)
H(5A)	3417(6)	9904(19)	5904(12)	33(3)
H(6)	3246(5)	7616(16)	7696(11)	21(3)
H(8)	2238(5)	5545(16)	5251(11)	26(3)
H(9)	2262(6)	3930(20)	6839(13)	42(4)
H(10)	3126(6)	3110(20)	7870(12)	38(4)
H(14C)	4347(8)	3290(20)	8638(16)	60(5)
H(14B)	3878(8)	3740(30)	9386(17)	69(6)
H(14A)	4438(8)	4720(30)	9565(16)	67(5)
H(15B)	2228(5)	8869(18)	7545(11)	27(3)
H(15A)	2336(5)	6940(17)	7854(11)	25(3)
H(18C)	490(8)	9340(30)	6073(16)	66(6)
H(18B)	754(8)	8270(30)	5143(17)	69(6)

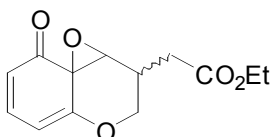
Table A2.5 (Continued)

H(18A)	135(9)	7840(30)	5325(17)	74(6)
H(19C)	363(8)	6060(30)	8089(17)	66(5)
H(19B)	-132(8)	6600(30)	7047(16)	68(6)
H(19A)	218(8)	7960(30)	7854(17)	70(6)
H(20C)	373(8)	4790(30)	5746(17)	74(6)
H(20B)	1003(7)	5330(20)	5579(15)	59(5)
H(20A)	917(9)	4430(30)	6740(19)	81(7)
H(21B)	2021(6)	8291(19)	4855(12)	38(4)
H(21A)	2682(6)	8882(19)	4802(12)	35(4)
H(22B)	1838(6)	10490(20)	6007(13)	44(4)
H(22A)	2554(7)	10960(20)	6200(14)	47(4)
H(23)	2449(9)	12020(30)	4314(18)	81(7)
H(24B)	1523(10)	13010(30)	3490(20)	91(7)
H(24A)	1274(12)	12030(40)	4630(20)	117(9)

APPENDIX 3

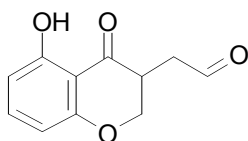
A3.1 Experimental Procedures for Chapter 3

General Information: Commercial reagents were purchased and used without further purification. Toluene, dichloromethane, benzene, and THF were dried over a column of alumina prior to use. Flash chromatography was performed with MP Silitech 32-63D 60Å silica, while thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed with EMD 250 μm silica gel 60-F₂₅₄ plates. NMRs were acquired on Varian Mercury 300 or Inova 500 or 600 MHz spectrometers and referenced to residual protic solvent. IR spectroscopic information was collected on a Nicolet Avatar 370 OTGS spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectrometry was obtained at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign facility or Cornell University facility.

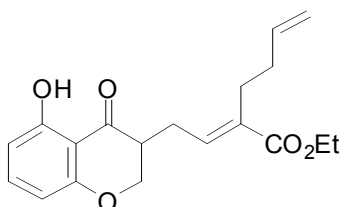


Ethyl 2-(2-oxo-2,7,8,8a-tetrahydrooxireno[2,3-d]chromen-8-yl)acetate (3.2): Ethyl 2-(5-hydroxy-4-oxochroman-3-yl)acetate (**3.1**) (61 mg, 0.244 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was dissolved in MeOH with mechanical stirring at 0 °C and NaBH₄ (13.8 mg, 0.366 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min, then quenched with 0.4 ml 1M HCl. Stirring at 0 °C continued for 30 min, after which time water was added and the mixture extracted with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, then dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude diol was then dissolved in 1.2 ml MeOH and 1.2 ml H₂O with mechanical stirring. NaIO₄ (78.3 mg, 0.366 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture immediately became a bright yellow. Stirring was continued for 0.5 h, after which time water was added and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 20% EtOAc/Hex) afforded the product as a 2.7:1 mixture of diastereomeric spiroquinols (52.2 mg, 86% yield) appearing as a bright yellow oil. No effort was made to separate the diastereomers. **Major diastereomer:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.43 (dd, *J*=7.17, 9.76), 5.75 (d, *J*=9.80, 1H), 5.41 (d, *J*=7.16, 1H), 4.04 (dd, *J*=3.04, 11.19, 1H), 3.92 (dd, *J*=1.31, 2.44, 1H), 3.86-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.45 (m, 2H), 2.22 (ddtd, *J*=1.20, 2.83, 2.81, 5.53, 8.52, 1H), 1.86 (dd, *J*=8.76, 16.71, 1H), 1.68 (dd, *J*=5.60, 16.70, 1H), 0.85 (t, *J*=7.12, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 190.45, 170.24, 159.59, 144.29, 118.69, 102.91, 65.48, 62.89, 60.60, 53.62, 31.61, 31.58, 14.00. **Minor diastereomer:** ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.45 (dd, *J*=7.18, 9.76, 1H), 5.76 (d, *J*=9.79, 1H), 5.47 (d, *J*=7.15, 1H), 4.04 (dd, *J*=3.04, 11.19, 1H), 3.96 (bs, 1H), 3.86-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.45 (m, 2H), 2.08 (dtd, *J*=5.31, 7.13, 7.12, 12.21, 1H), 1.87 (dd, *J*=7.09, 16.62, 1H), 1.60 (dd, *J*=7.12, 16.64, 1H), 0.88 (t, *J*=7.11, 3H); ¹³C-

NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 190.49, 170.06, 159.51, 144.22, 118.61, 103.20, 65.71, 62.75, 60.66, 54.39, 32.83, 31.63, 14.04; **Both**: FTIR (thin film/KCl) 2961, 2980, 2915, 1731, 1669, 1624, 1542, 1466, 1418, 1377, 1355, 1287, 1251, 1208, 1183, 1115, 1062, 1024, 794, 763 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) m/z found 250.0840 [calc'd for C₁₃H₁₄O₅: 250.0841].

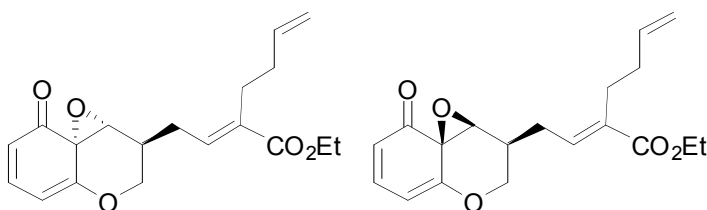


2-(5-Hydroxy-4-oxochroman-3-yl)acetaldehyde (3.4): In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was dissolved ethyl 2-(5-hydroxy-4-oxochroman-3-yl)acetate (**2.27**) (1.39 g, 5.55 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in anhydrous PhMe with magnetic stirring. The solution was brought to -78 °C and DIBAL-H (12.22 ml of a 1.0 M soln. in PhMe, 12.22 mmol, 2.2 eq.) was added over 8 h via syringe pump. The reaction was allowed to stir an additional 1 h, then quenched with 55 ml 1.0 M HCl and brought to ambient temperature. Stirring was continued for another 2 h, then the reaction mixture was separated with EtOAc (x3), dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 10 → 20 → 30% EtOAc/Hex) provided the aldehyde **3.4** (709 mg, 61% yield) as a white solid. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 12.06 (s, 1H), 9.00 (s, 1), 6.88 (t, J = 8.3, 1H), 6.50 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 6.27 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 3.71 (dd, J = 5.5, 11.0, 1H), 3.37 (t, J = 11.5, 1H), 2.77 – 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.10 (dd, J = 4.9, 18.5, 1H), 1.43 (dd, J = 7.4, 18.5, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 198.86, 197.20, 162.97, 161.99, 138.38, 109.63, 108.09, 107.22, 69.29, 39.72, 38.66; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3085, 2889, 2847, 2734, 1724, 1643, 1627, 1578, 1462, 1392, 1362, 1160, 1066, 1003, 802, 731 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) m/z found 206.0577 [calc'd for C₁₁H₁₀O₄: 206.0579].



(E)-Ethyl 2-(2-(5-hydroxy-4-oxochroman-3-yl)ethyldiene)hex-5-enoate (3.5): In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with mechanical stirring was dissolved ethyl 2-(diethoxyphosphoryl)hex-5-enoate (**2.7**) (270 mg, 0.970 mmol, 2.0 eq.) in 2 ml anhydrous PhMe at 0 °C. To this was added *t*-BuOK (103 mg, 0.922 mmol, 1.9 eq.) and the resulting yellow reaction mixture was allowed to stir 5 min, brought to ambient temperature for 10 min, then brought to -78 °C. In a separate flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was dissolved aldehyde **3.4** (100 mg, 0.485 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 2.4 ml anhydrous PhMe with mechanical stirring at 0 °C. To this was added *t*-BuOK, giving a yellow solution which was stirred an additional 10 min. A canula was then used to add this aldehyde solution to the phosphonate solution dropwise

down the side of the flask. After 45 min, the reaction mixture was brought slowly to ambient temperature, at which point it became green. Saturated NH_4Cl was added, and after 10 min the reaction mixture became yellow. Extraction with EtOAc (x3), drying with Na_2SO_4 , and concentration *in vacuo* was followed by column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10-20% EtOAc/Hex) to provide **3.5** (120 mg, 75% yield as a 1:0.3 mixture of E:Z isomers) as a light yellow oil. ^1H -NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 12.14 (s, 1H), 6.95 (t, J = 8.3, 1H), 6.67 (dd, J = 6.8, 8.4, 1H), 6.50 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 6.28 (d, J = 8.2, 1H), 5.74 (ddt, J = 6.7, 10.1, 16.8, 1H), 4.97 (ddd, J = 1.3, 11.3, 13.7, 2H), 4.03 (q, J = 7.2, 2H), 3.75 (dd, J = 4.8, 11.4, 1H), 3.47 (dd, J = 9.4, 11.4, 1H), 2.46 – 2.27 (m, 3H), 2.24 – 2.07 (m, 3H), 1.96 (dt, J = 8.6, 15.2, 1H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.2, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 199.25, 166.73, 163.15, 161.81, 138.30, 137.94, 137.92, 134.60, 115.36, 109.66, 108.08, 107.16, 69.26, 60.50, 44.61, 33.57, 26.61, 25.19, 14.28; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3076, 2980, 2936, 2876, 1710, 1628, 1580, 1463, 1362, 1270, 1245, 1053, 1103, 916, 804, 745 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 330.1470 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5$: 330.1467].

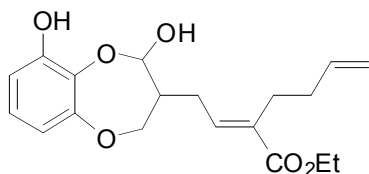


Desired

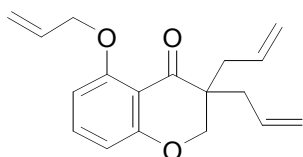
Undesired

(E)-ethyl 2-(2-(2-oxo-2,7,8,8a-tetrahydrooxireno[2,3-d]chromen-8-yl)ethylidene)hex-5-enoate (3.6): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved phenol **3.5** (75.4 mg, 0.228 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 2.3 ml MeOH at 0 °C. NaBH_4 (13 mg, 0.34 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture stirred 45 min. The reaction was quenched with 3 ml 1 M HCl, then brine was added and the mixture brought to ambient temperature. The organics were extracted with EtOAc (x3) and the combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and dried *in vacuo*. The crude diol was redissolved in 1.1 ml MeOH and 1.1 ml H_2O and NaIO_4 (59 mg, 0.274 mmol, 1.2 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture immediately became yellow/orange. After 30 min it was diluted with H_2O and brine, then separated with EtOAc (x5). The organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 , concentrated *in vacuo*, and subjected to column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 30% EtOAc/Hex) to provide the product quinols (60.3 mg, 80% yield) as a bright yellow 1:1 mixture of diastereomers. These diastereomers could in turn be separated by column chromatography using 20% EtOAc/30% DCM/50% Hex. **Desired diastereomer:** ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.56 (t, J = 7.6, 1H), 6.48 (dd, J = 7.2, 9.7, 1H), 5.79 (d, J = 9.7, 1H), 5.73 (ddt, J = 6.7, 10.1, 17.0, 1H), 5.49 (d, J = 7.2, 1H), 5.03 (ddd, J = 1.2, 11.1, 13.5, 2H), 4.04 (q, J = 7.2, 2H), 3.74 (s, 1H), 3.63 (t, J = 11.2, 1H), 3.30 (dd, J = 5.2, 10.6, 1H), 2.43 – 2.23 (m, 2H), 2.18 (dd, J = 7.0, 14.4, 2H),

1.77 (dt, $J = 7.6, 15.2$, 1H), 1.53 (dt, $J = 7.0, 14.8$, 1H), 1.42 – 1.22 (m, 1H), 0.99 (t, $J = 7.1$, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 190.56, 166.68, 159.81, 144.27, 137.76, 137.06, 134.67, 118.57, 115.60, 103.03, 66.25, 62.99, 60.54, 54.55, 34.46, 33.53, 27.63, 26.59, 14.26. **Desired diastereomer:** ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.49 (dd, $J = 6.7, 8.7$, 1H), 6.45 (dd, $J = 7.1, 9.8$, 1H), 5.89 – 5.60 (m, 1H), 5.46 (d, $J = 7.3$, 1H), 5.12 – 4.85 (m, 2H), 4.02 (q, $J = 7.1$, 2H), 3.89 (dd, $J = 3.2, 11.2$, 1H), 3.79 (dd, $J = 1.5, 2.4$, 1H), 3.22 (t, $J = 1.3$, 1H), 2.39 – 2.23 (m, 2H), 2.24 – 2.06 (m, 2H), 1.72 (dt, $J = 9.0, 14.6$, 1H), 1.64 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.47 (dtd, $J = 2.8, 5.4, 8.1$, 1H), 0.98 (t, $J = 7.2$); ^{13}C -NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 190.51, 166.68, 159.87, 144.37, 137.87, 137.35, 134.85, 118.71, 115.35, 102.75, 64.96, 63.54, 60.51, 53.95, 34.50, 33.59, 26.54, 26.37, 14.26; **Both:** FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3074, 2978, 2957, 2930, 2871, 1709, 1669, 1624, 1542, 1463, 1377, 1288, 1205, 1112, 1057, 911, 794, 762 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 330.1468 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5$: 330.1467].

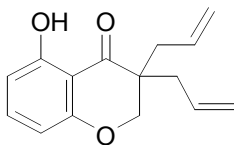


(E)-Ethyl 2-(2-(2,9-dihydroxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3-yl)ethylidene)hex-5-enoate (3.8): In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was dissolved **3.6** (4.1 mg, 12.4 μmol , 1.0 eq.) in 0.2 ml anhydrous PhMe. The solution was brought to -5°C and a solutions of EtAlCl_2 (1.24 μl , 0.1 eq.) was added. After 1 h, another portion EtAlCl_2 (1.24 μl , 0.1 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred an additional 1.5 h, then quenched with sat. NaHCO_3 . The reaction mixture was separated with EtOAc (x4) and the combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10% EtOAc/Hex) provided **3.8** (2.2 mg, 54% yield) as an unstable yellow oil. ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.72 (dd, $J = 1.6, 8.2$, 1H), 6.71 – 6.65 (m, 2H), 6.56 (dd, $J = 1.5, 8.1$, 1H), 5.75 (ddt, $J = 6.8, 10.2, 17.0$, 1H), 5.51 (d, $J = 3.6$, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 5.02 (ddd, $J = 1.5, 3.1, 17.0$, 1H), 4.95 – 4.91 (m, 1H), 4.08 (q, $J = 7.1$, 2H), 3.93 (dd, $J = 1.3, 12.6$, 1H), 3.71 (ddd, $J = 1.0, 4.0, 12.7$, 1H), 2.52 – 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.26 (ddd, $J = 7.6, 14.9, 30.9$, 3H), 2.17 – 2.10 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.03 (t, $J = 7.1$, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (determined by HSQCAD, gHMBCAD) δ 166.8, 152.0, 151.5, 150.8, 137.5, 137.1, 135.2, 125.7, 115.1, 112.3, 110.4, 94.2, 67.6, 60.3, 48.6, 33.5, 27.8, 26.7, 14.1.

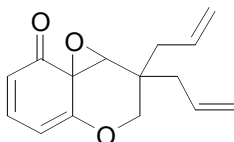


3,3-Diallyl-5-(allyloxy)chroman-4-one (3.10a): In a flame-dried flask under N_2

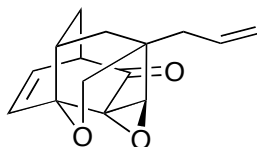
atmosphere was dissolved 5-hydroxychroman-4-one (**3.8**) (22 mg, 0.134 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 0.45 ml anhydrous DMF. The addition of NaH (21 mg, 0.536 mmol of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 0.536 mmol, 4.0 eq.) with vigorous magnetic stirring resulted in a deep orange solution. After 5 min, allyl bromide (57 μ l, 0.670 mmol, 5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture brought to ambient temperature. After 4.5 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with a solution of saturated NH_4Cl , water, and was separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 , concentrated, and chromatographed (SiO_2 ; 10% EtOAc/Hex) to provide the triallylated product (36.8 mg, 97% yield) as a light yellow solid. ^1H -NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.96 (t, J = 8.3, 1H), 6.58 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 6.10 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 5.84 (d, J = 5.1, 1H), 5.80 – 5.60 (m, 3H), 5.25 – 5.10 (m, 1H), 4.96 – 4.81 (m, 4H), 4.15 (s, 2H), 3.94 (s, 2H), 2.41 (dd, J = 7.4, 14.1, 2H), 2.23 (dd, J = 7.5, 14.0, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 192.34, 163.20, 160.76, 135.10, 133.48, 132.73, 118.53, 116.91, 111.40, 109.94, 105.54, 72.80, 69.11, 48.08, 36.76; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3075, 3008, 2978, 2914, 2864, 1683, 1638, 1601, 1575, 1473, 1450, 1329, 1251, 1119, 1092, 1070, 996, 918, 804, 763 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 2484.1415 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$; 284.1413].



3,3-Diallyl-5-hydroxychroman-4-one (3.10): To a flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was added 5-hydroxychroman-4-one **3.10a** (10.3 mg, 0.0362 mmol, 1.0 eq.) and $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.8 mg, 4 μ mol, 0.1 eq.) in 0.36 ml EtOH. Trifluoroacetic acid (4.2 μ l, 0.054 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture brought to 40 $^\circ\text{C}$. The reaction was monitored for completion by TLC, and after 3.5 h was diluted with water and brine, then separated with EtOAc (x4). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 , then filtered through a short plug of Celite to remove residual palladium. Concentration *in vacuo* followed by chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10% EtOAc/Hex) gave the product (6.8 mg, 77% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H -NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 12.46 (s, 1H), 6.91 (t, J = 8.3, 1H), 6.54 (dd, J = 0.9, 8.3, 1H), 6.33 (dd, J = 0.9, 8.2, 1H), 5.51 (ddt, J = 7.4, 10.2, 17.5, 2H), 4.96-4.77 (m, 4H), 3.76 (s, 2H), 2.14 (ddd, J = 7.4, 14.1, 49.8, 4H); ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 216.36, 202.05, 163.70, 161.57, 138.21, 132.48, 119.13, 109.88, 107.11, 72.67, 47.38, 36.34; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3077, 3017, 2980, 2920, 1640, 1580, 1464, 1357, 1328, 1222, 1070, 1005, 921, 811, 750 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 244.1094 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$; 244.1100].

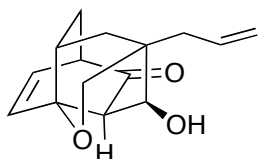


8,8-Diallyl-8,8a-dihydrooxireno[2,3-d]chromen-2(7H)-one (3.11): In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with magnetic stirring were combined 3,3-diallyl-5-hydroxychroman-4-one (**3.10**) (11 mg, 0.045 mmol, 1.0 eq.) and LiAlH₄ (1.7 mg, 0.045 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 0.45 mL anhydrous THF at 0 °C. The reaction mixture flashes a bright yellow, then fades to a very slight yellow. After 10 min, 1M HCl was added and the mixture separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude diol was then redissolved in 0.45 ml MeOH and 0.45 ml H₂O with magnetic stirring. NaIO₄ (11.6 mg, 0.54 mmol, 1.2 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture immediately became bright yellow and was allowed to stir 0.5 h, after which TLC indicated consumption of starting material. Note that the product spiroquinol is visibly yellow on the TLC plate. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O and separated with EtOAc (x3), dried with Na₂SO₄, and subjected to chromatography (SiO₂; 20% EtOAc/Hex). The product was eluted as a visibly yellow band to provide spiroquinol **3.11** (9.3 mg, 85% yield) as a bright yellow oil. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.48 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 9.8, 1H), 5.79 (d, *J* = 9.7, 1H), 5.50 (d, *J* = 7.13, 1H), 5.46 (ddt, *J* = 7.5, 10.1, 17.5, 2H), 5.37 (ddt, *J* = 7.6, 10.1, 17.5, 1H), 4.94-4.78 (m, 4H), 3.88 (dd, *J* = 6.2, 10.6, 2H), 3.32 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 10.9, 1H), 1.79-1.62 (m, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 190.71, 159.85, 144.42, 131.86, 131.67, 119.34, 119.30, 118.51, 102.92, 69.29, 66.48, 54.43, 38.86, 37.34, 35.94; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3078, 3006, 2978, 2916, 2849, 1669, 1624, 1541, 1379, 1209, 1111, 1064, 996, 920, 796, 766 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 244.1098 [calc'd for C₁₅H₁₆O₃: 244.1100].

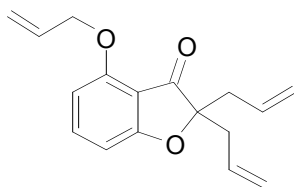


Bicycle 3.12: To a flame-dried pressure tube under N₂ atmosphere was added the quinol **3.11** (1.6 mg, 6.6 μmol) in 0.65 ml anhydrous and oxygen-free PhMe. The yellow solution was heated at 150 °C overnight for 20 h, the yellow color fading slowly over this time. Cooling and concentration *in vacuo*, followed by chromatography (SiO₂; 10-20-30% EtOAc/Hex) provided the bicyclic **3.12** (1.4 mg, 88%) as a white solid. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.25 (dd, *J* = 1.3, 8.4, 1H), 5.56 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 8.1, 1H), 5.46-5.31 (m, 1H), 4.95-4.85 (m, 1H), 4.79 (ddd, *J* = 1.5, 3.2, 16.9, 1H), 4.09 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 8.2, 1H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 8.2, 1H), 2.90- 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.89 (d, *J* = 1.69, 1H) 1.91-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.49 (m, 3H), 1.45 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 13.6, 1H), 0.91 (dt, *J* = 3.0, 13.6, 1H), 0.82 (ddd, *J* = 1.9, 4.4, 13.5, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (determined by HSQCAD and gHMBCAD) δ 200.5, 136.9, 132.2, 124.2, 118.3, 74.9,

70.3, 61.2, 59.7, 50.0, 38.5, 38.3, 37.2, 36.2, 34.9; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 2985, 2917, 2866, 1735, 1717, 1559, 1541, 1521, 1457, 1430, 1322, 1247, 1166, 1078, 996, 927 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 244.1103 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$: 244.1100].

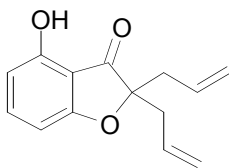


Bicycle 3.13: In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was dissolved epoxide **3.12** (0.7 mg, 2.9 μmol , 1.0 eq.) and 2,4-cyclohexadiene (2.7 μl , 28.7 μmol , 10 eq.) in 0.2 ml anhydrous THF. The reaction mixture was brought to -78°C and a solution of Cp_2TiCl ($\sim 0.5\text{M}$ in THF) was added dropwise with TLC monitoring until the starting material was consumed. The reaction was then quenched with sat. NaH_2PO_4 and quickly brought to ambient temperature. After stirring 5 min the reaction mixture was separated with EtOAc (x4) and the combined organic layers dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20% EtOAc/Hex) then provided the desired alcohol **3.13** (0.6 mg, 86% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.33 (dd, $J = 1.1, 8.7$, 1H), 5.60 (dd, $J = 5.6, 8.5$, 1H), 5.47 (ddt, $J = 7.6, 10.3, 17.8$, 1H), 4.95 – 4.91 (m, 1H), 4.89 – 4.84 (m, 1H), 4.13 (dd, $J = 3.1, 8.7$, 1H), 3.60 (t, $J = 4.0$, 1H), 3.38 (dd, $J = 1.7, 8.8$, 1H), 2.82 (dtd, $J = 1.2, 2.9, 4.0$, 1H), 2.21 (t, $J = 2.9$, 1H), 1.86 (dd, $J = 7.3, 13.7$, 1H), 1.76 (dddd, $J = 3.2, 4.6, 6.3, 15.8$, 1H), 1.59 (dd, $J = 11.1, 13.9$, 1H), 1.56 – 1.47 (m, 2H), 0.81 – 0.75 (m, 2H); ^{13}C -NMR (determined by HSQCAD and gHMBCAD) δ 200.5, 138.2, 133.0, 125.9, 117.7, 74.9, 71.9, 67.0, 57.2, 49.3, 38.2, 36.7, 36.5, 36.4, 31.8;

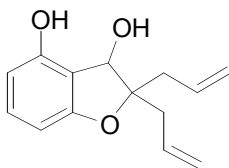


2,2-Diallyl-4-(allyloxy)benzofuran-3(2H)-one (3.15a): In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was dissolved 4-hydroxybenzofuran-3(2H)-one (**3.14**) (51.8 mg, 0.345 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 1.0 ml anhydrous DMF. The addition of NaH (55 mg of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 1.38 mmol, 4.0 eq.) with vigorous magnetic stirring resulted in a deep green solution. After 5 min, allyl bromide (150 μl , 1.38 mmol, 5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture brought to ambient temperature. After 8 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with a solution of saturated NH_4Cl , water, and was separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 , concentrated, and chromatographed (SiO_2 ; 10-20% EtOAc/Hex) to provide the triallylated product (64.7 mg, 97% yield) as a pale yellow solid. ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.02 (t, $J = 8.3$, 1H), 6.53 (d, $J = 8.3$, 1H), 5.96 (d, $J = 8.1$, 1H),

5.82 – 5.53 (m, 3H), 5.41 (dq, $J = 1.7, 17.3$, 1H), 5.06 – 4.98 (m, 4H), 4.90–4.83 (m, 2H), 4.14 (dt, $J = 1.6, 4.9$, 2H), 2.56 – 2.31 (m, 4H); ^{13}C -NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 198.80, 173.11, 157.41, 138.88, 132.52, 131.18, 119.58, 117.37, 111.68, 105.10, 104.49, 90.99, 69.14, 40.44; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3079, 3014, 2983, 2912, 1713, 1642, 1606, 1491, 1446, 1337, 1263, 1240, 1116, 1086, 992, 923, 802, 764 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 270.1259 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3$: 270.1256].

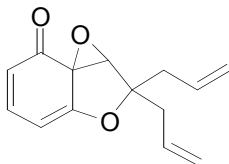


2,2-Diallyl-4-hydroxybenzofuran-3(2H)-one (3.15): To a flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was added **3.15a** (50.0 mg, 0.185 mmol, 1.0 eq.) and $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4.2 mg, 0.019 mmol, 0.1 eq.) in 2 ml EtOH. Acetic acid (15 μl , 0.278 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture brought to 80 $^\circ\text{C}$. The reaction was monitored for completion by TLC, and after 3 h was diluted with water and brine, then separated with EtOAc (x4). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 , then filtered through a short plug of Celite to remove residual palladium. Concentration *in vacuo* followed by chromatography (SiO_2 ; 15 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 30% EtOAc/Hex) gave the product (35.2 mg, 83% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.13 (s, 1H), 6.91 (t, $J = 8.2$, 1H), 6.31 (dd, $J = 8.2, 14.3$, 2H), 5.62 (ddt, $J = 7.2, 10.0, 17.1$, 2H), 4.98 (ddd, $J = 1.5, 3.3, 17.1$, 2H), 4.86 (ddt, $J = 0.7, 1.7, 3.7$, 2H), 2.56 – 2.21 (m, 4H). ^{13}C -NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 204.03, 170.97, 156.95, 140.62, 130.63, 119.90, 109.84, 107.82, 103.65, 91.79, 39.79; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3436, 3080, 2982, 2913, 1689, 1606, 1492, 1461, 1310, 1191, 1150, 1053, 986, 921, 804, 766 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 230.0943 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3$: 230.0943].

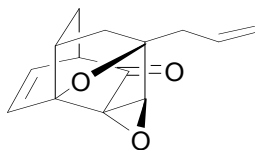


2,2-Diallyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-3,4-diol (3.16a): In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved hydroxybenzofuranone **3.15a** (21 mg, 0.0912 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 0.9 ml anhydrous THF at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. LiAlH_4 (4.1 mg, 0.109 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added and the reaction briefly became green, then faded to yellow. Stirring was continued for 15 min., after which time the reaction was quenched with 1M HCl, brine, and separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*, then filtered through a plug of silica

with 30% EtOAc. The resultant diol (19.7 mg, 94%) was used without further purification. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.93 (t, $J = 8.1$, 1H), 6.44 (d, $J = 8.0$, 1H), 6.31 (d, $J = 8.0$, 1H), 6.01 (ddt, $J = 7.2$, 10.1, 17.4, 1H), 5.68 (ddt, $J = 7.2$, 10.3, 17.3, 1H), 5.36 (s, 1H), 5.16 – 4.75 (m, 5H), 2.51 (ddd, $J = 7.1$, 14.4, 53.4, 2H), 2.22 (ddd, $J = 7.1$, 14.0, 36.1, 2H), 1.45 (d, $J = 8.2$, 1H).

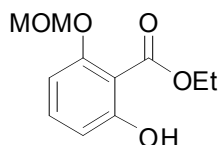


2,2-Diallyl-1aH-benzo[b]oxireno[2,3-c]furan-7(2H)-one (3.16): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved diol **3.16a** (9.9 mg, 0.0426 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 0.21 ml *i*-PrOH and 0.21 ml H_2O . NaIO_4 (13.7 mg, 0.0639 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture allowed to stir overnight for 14 h. The reaction was diluted with H_2O and the organics extracted with EtOAc (x4). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 30 \rightarrow 40% EtOAc/Hex) afforded 2.9 mg quinol **3.16** as a yellow oil and 4.4 mg recovered starting material **3.16** (30% yield, 71% B.R.S.M.). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.38 (dd, $J = 6.6$, 9.9, 1H), 5.72 (d, $J = 9.9$, 1H), 5.56 (ddt, $J = 7.4$, 9.6, 17.2, 1H), 5.39 (ddt, $J = 7.4$, 10.3, 17.4, 1H), 5.17 (d, $J = 6.6$, 1H), 5.02 – 4.64 (m, 4H), 4.17 (s, 1H), 2.38 (qd, $J = 7.5$, 13.8, 2H), 1.92 (ddd, $J = 7.3$, 14.5, 65.3, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 190.07, 164.63, 145.21, 131.90, 130.37, 120.20, 119.65, 119.44, 97.53, 90.09, 67.32, 60.65, 39.42, 37.99; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3079, 2981, 2917, 2849, 1680, 1641, 1532, 1417, 1369, 1267, 1200, 1157, 1085, 980, 922, 868, 799, 780 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 230.0943 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3$: 230.0943].

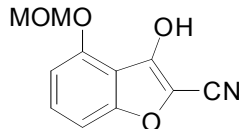


Bicycle 3.17: To a flame-dried pressure tube under N_2 atmosphere was added the quinol **3.16** (3.0 mg, 13 μmol) in 0.65 ml anhydrous and oxygen-free PhMe. The yellow solution was heated at 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ overnight for 22 h, the yellow color fading slowly over this time. Cooling and concentration *in vacuo*, followed by chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20 \rightarrow 30 \rightarrow 40% EtOAc/Hex) provided the bicyclic **3.17** (0.60 mg, 20% yield) as a white solid. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.41 (d, $J = 8.8$, 1H), 5.76 (ddt, $J = 7.3$, 10.5, 17.3, 1H), 5.45 (dd, $J = 6.6$, 8.5, 1H), 5.11 – 4.82 (m, 2H), 3.04 (s, 1H), 2.99 – 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.38 (qd, $J = 7.1$, 14.4, 2H), 1.64 (ddd, $J = 5.4$, 10.7,

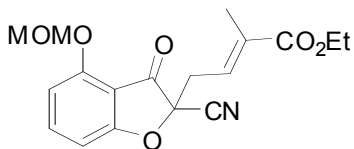
16.4, 1H), 1.39 (dd, $J = 10.3, 12.5$, 1H), 1.31 (ddd, $J = 4.0, 11.6, 13.7$, 1H), 1.09 (dd, $J = 6.1, 13.4$, 1H), 0.59 (dd, $J = 4.6, 12.5$, 1H); ^{13}C -NMR (determined by HSQCAD, gHMBCAD) δ 199.7, 132.1, 131.2, 125.3, 118.2, 89.1, 84.7, 60.5, 58.5, 51.1, 37.3, 35.7; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3060, 2983, 2916, 2849, 1738, 1448, 1312, 1272, 972, 908, 817, 692, 624 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 230.0942 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3$: 230.0943].



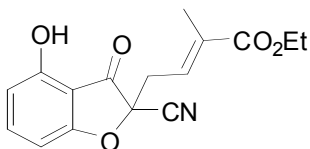
Ethyl 2-hydroxy-6-(methoxymethoxy)benzoate (3.21): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved 5-(methoxymethoxy)-2,2-dimethyl-4H-benzo[d][1,3]dioxin-4-one (**3.20**) (1.72 g, 7.22 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 14 ml EtOH (stored over sieves). To this, K_2CO_3 (5.0 g, 36 mmol, 5.0 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 45 °C, then the remaining solid K_2CO_3 filtered out through Celite. Aqueous extraction with brine and EtOAc (x3) was followed by drying of the combined organic layers with Na_2SO_4 and concentration *in vacuo* to give the product **3.21** (1.45 g, 89% yield) as a white solid which was used without further purification.



3-Hydroxy-4-(methoxymethoxy)benzofuran-2-carbonitrile (3.22): In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was dissolved phenol **3.21** (216 mg, 0.955 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 2 ml dry acetone. Chloroacetonitrile (0.12 ml, 1.91 mmol, 2.0 eq.) and K_2CO_3 (396 mg, 2.87 mmol, 3.0 eq.) were added and the mixture heated at 45 °C overnight. The reaction was then quenched with sat. NH_4Cl and separated with brine and EtOAc (x3). Drying of the combined organic layers with Na_2SO_4 and concentration *in vacuo* provided a dark red oil which was dissolved in 10 ml anhydrous PhH in a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring. To this was added *t*-BuOK and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with 1M HCl and separated with EtOAc (x4). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (30 \rightarrow 40 \rightarrow 50% EtOAc/Hex) provided **3.22** (181 mg, 87% yield). ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ **Enol form:** 6.78 (t, $J = 8.3$, 1H), 6.59 (d, $J = 8.5$, 1H), 6.50 (d, $J = 8.0$, 1H), , 4.44 (s, 2H), 2.87 (s, 3H); **Keto form:** 6.77 (t, $J = 8.2$, 1H), 6.33 (d, $J = 8.3$, 1H), 6.14 (d, $J = 8.3$, 1H) , 4.70 (s, 2H), 3.94 (s, 1H), 3.02 (s, 3H); FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3279, 2973, 2954, 2901, 2838, 2224, 1737, 1636, 1614, 1497, 1431, 1412, 1353, 1252, 1096, 1055, 923, 780, 737 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 219.0529 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{O}_4\text{N}$: 219.0532].

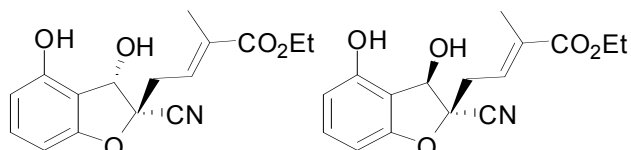


(E)-Ethyl 4-(2-cyano-4-(methoxymethoxy)-3-oxo-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-2-yl)-2-methylbut-2-enoate (3.24): In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was dissolved **3.22** (369 mg, 1.70 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 17 ml anhydrous THF. In an additional flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with magnetic stirring was washed NaH (102 mg of a 60% dispersion in mineral oil, 2.55 mmol, 1.5 eq.) with hexanes (x2), then suspended in 7 ml THF and brought to -5 °C. A canula was used to transfer the solution of starting material to the NaH. After 45 min, NaI (25 mg, 0.17 mmol, 0.1 eq.) and (E)-ethyl 4-bromo-2-methylbut-2-enoate (**3.23**) (584 mg, 2.03 mmol, 1.2 eq.) were added. The reaction mixture was covered with foil and stirred overnight for 15 h, then brought to 0 °C and quenched with 1M NaOH. Aqueous separation with EtOAc (x3) was followed by drying of the combined organic layers with Na₂SO₄ and concentration *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 30% EtOAc/Hex) afforded **3.24** (310 mg, 53% yield) as a light yellow oil. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.91 (tq, *J* = 1.5, 7.3, 1H), 6.84 (t, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 6.37 (d, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 6.21 (d, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 3.86 (q, *J* = 7.1, 2H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 2.71 (ddd, *J* = 1.0, 7.3, 15.6, 1H), 2.43 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 1.67 (d, *J* = 1.0, 3H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 7.1, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 188.28, 171.51, 166.44, 156.87, 140.73, 134.37, 129.87, 114.82, 108.50, 108.35, 105.85, 94.58, 80.43, 60.67, 56.24, 34.92, 14.02, 12.89; FTIR (thin film/KCl) FTIR (thin film/KCl) 2980, 2939, 2830, 1713, 1614, 1490, 1443, 1329, 1258, 1157, 1097, 1054, 1014, 924, 872, 800, 774 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI) *m/z* found 345.1208 [calc'd for C₁₈H₁₉O₆N: 345.1212].



(E)-Ethyl 4-(2-cyano-4-hydroxy-3-oxo-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-2-yl)-2-methylbut-2-enoate (3.25a): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved **3.24** (30.9 mg, 0.0895 mmol) in 1 ml of a 5% (v/v) HCl/EtOH solution. The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature overnight for 17h, then at 40 °C for 5 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O and brine and separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 3% MeOH/DCM) provided the free phenol **3.25a** (17.4 mg, 64% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.86 (td, *J* = 1.3, 7.5, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.2, 1H), 6.19 (d, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 6.06 (d, *J* = 8.2, 1H), 3.88 (q, *J* = 7.2, 2H),

2.62 (dd, $J = 7.5, 15.6$, 1H), 2.28 (dd, $J = 7.4, 15.6$, 1H), 1.67 (d, $J = 0.6$, 3H), 0.87 (t, $J = 7.2$, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 191.98, 169.68, 166.64, 157.34, 142.02, 134.54, 129.64, 114.16, 110.20, 106.46, 104.04, 80.31, 60.91, 34.64, 14.0, 12.9; FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3296, 2986, 2940, 2906, 1717, 1621, 1494, 1461, 1371, 1309, 1250, 1197, 1147, 1053, 1010, 920, 867, 777 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 301.0945 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_5\text{N}$: 301.0950].



Major (desired)

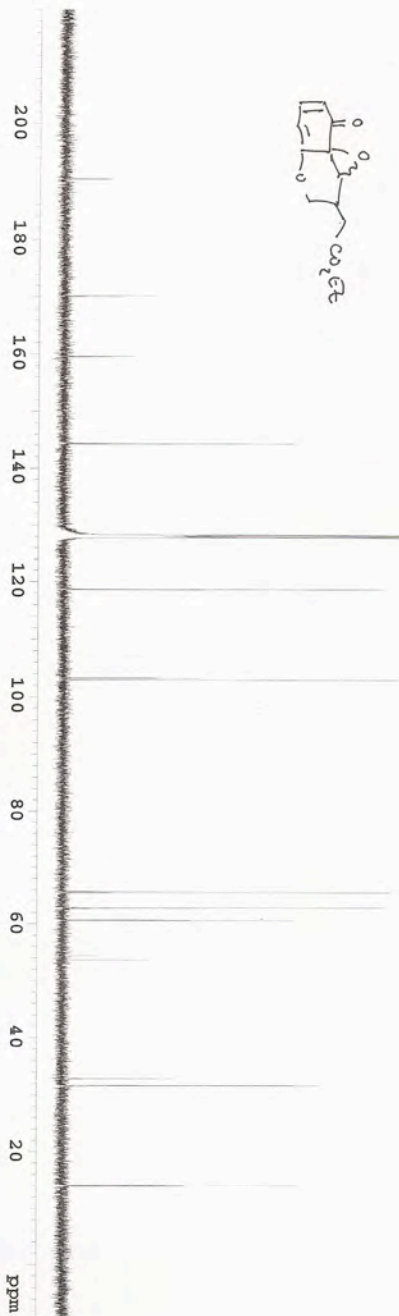
Minor (undesired)

(E)-ethyl 4-(2-cyano-3,4-dihydroxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-2-yl)-2-methylbut-2-enoate (3.25): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved **3.25a** (7.5 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in MeOH at 0 °C. NaBH_4 (1.9 mg, 0.050 mmol, 2.0 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture became yellow. After stirring for 30 min another 1.9 mg portion of NaBH_4 was added. The reaction was quenched with 20 wt% Rochelle salt and stirred at 0 °C overnight. Aqueous separation with EtOAc (x3) and drying of the combined organic layers with Na_2SO_4 was followed by concentration *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 3% MeOH/DCM) provided the diol (7.2 mg, 96% yield) as a 2:1 mixture of desired:undesired diastereomers (determined by NOESY1D). **Major diastereomer:** ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.95 (td, $J = 1.5, 7.4$, 1H), 6.86 (t, $J = 8.1$, 1H), 6.40 (d, $J = 8.3$, 2H), 6.30 (d, $J = 8.1$, 1H), 5.04 (s, 1H), 3.97 – 3.81 (m, 2H), 2.40 (dd, $J = 7.6, 15.1$, 1H), 2.19 (dd, $J = 7.2, 15.3$, 1H), 1.66 (d, $J = 0.5$, 3H), 0.90 (q, $J = 7.1$, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (determined by HSQC, HMBC) δ 167.8, 159.0, 154.9, 133.6, 132.6, 131.7, 116.1, 112.2, 110.3, 103.3, 87.8, 76.4, 61.1, 36.0, 14.1, 12.8. **Minor diastereomer:** ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.11 (td, $J = 1.4, 7.4$, 1H), 6.89 (t, $J = 8.1$, 1H), 6.44 (d, $J = 8.2$, 1H), 6.40 (d, $J = 8.2$, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 3.97 – 3.79 (m, 2H), 3.26 (dt, $J = 6.9, 21.1$, 1H), 2.92 – 2.71 (m, 2H), 1.76 (s, 3H), 0.90 (q, $J = 7.1$, 3H); ^{13}C -NMR (determined by HSQC, HMBC) δ 168.8, 159.5, 154.6, 133.7, 132.8, 132.6, 119.0, 110.0, 103.3, 85.0, 74.8, 61.1, 31.9, 14.1, 12.7 HRMS (EI) m/z found 219.0529 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{O}_4\text{N}$: 219.0532]. FTIR (thin film/KCl) 3378, 2984, 2938, 1691, 1621, 1467, 1371, 1305, 1277, 1240, 914, 863, 738 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (EI) m/z found 303.1101 [calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_5\text{N}$: 303.1107].

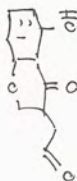
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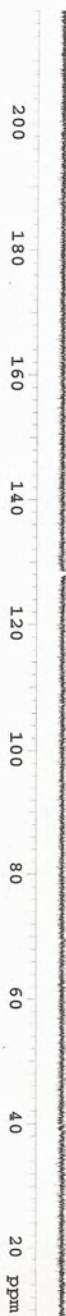
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8	18139.060	144.220	20.5
9	16135.854	128.284	64.7
10	16113.511	128.186	79.9
11	16102.049	128.186	79.9
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13	16077.802	127.902	823.4
14	16065.018	127.800	823.4
15	14918.377	118.598	60.7
16	14908.237	118.598	28.8
17	12991.600	103.191	25.9
18	12993.500	103.200	63.9
19	8288.072	65.654	25.8
20	8229.417	65.466	62.3
21	7993.632	62.875	60.9
22	7885.998	62.755	19.7
23	7653.695	60.648	22.2
24	7616.200	60.588	43.8
25	6885.021	54.374	6.7
26	6738.035	53.602	16.5
27	4115.129	32.816	20.9
28	3973.929	31.653	19.9
29	3970.643	31.569	43.8
30	39677.316	31.551	49.0
31	17627.664	14.022	19.8
32	1756.923	13.977	44.8



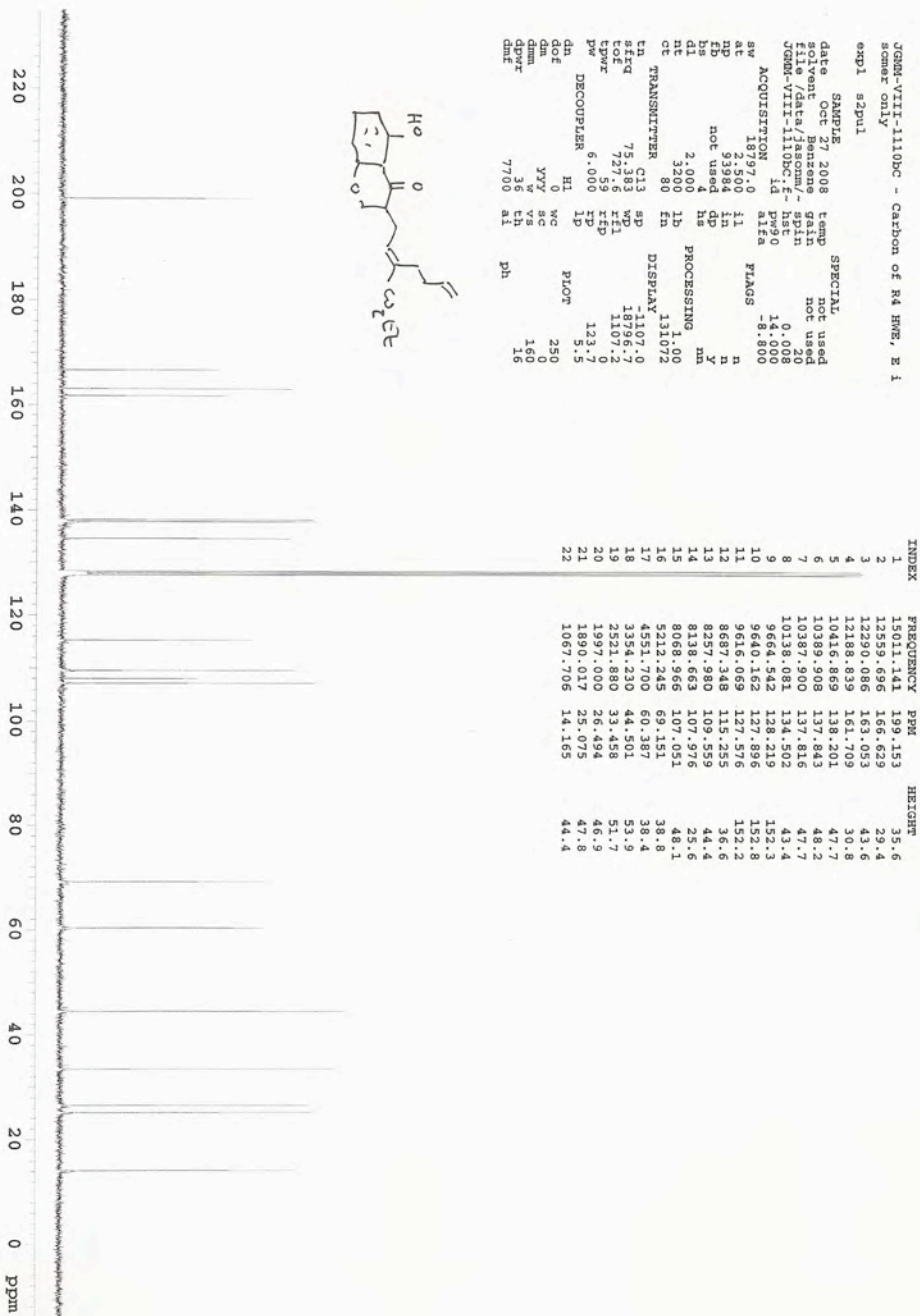
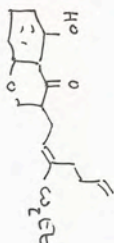
JDF-II-42C Carbon of R6 aldehyde
 exp1 szpul
 SAMPLE
 date Oct 28 2008 dfc DEC. 4 459.920
 solvent Benzene dn
 file /data/jasom/-dpyr
 JDF-II-42C-11d dof 40
 ACQUIS 125.717 dnm
 sfreq 125.717 dnm
 tn C13 dmf 13333
 at 1.400 dseg
 sw 28821.43 hmc 1.0
 fb 16000 temp 20.0
 bs 4
 pwr 50 wfile 0.50
 dl 1.500 proc
 tof 125.55 fn not used
 ct 3200 match
 gain not used
 alock n weat
 fl FLOS not used
 fl n wfc
 in n wfc
 dp y
 hs
 DISPLAY mn
 sp 1025.1
 vp 26385.1
 vs 136
 wc 250
 hzmm 105.54
 ls 1500.00
 rfp 1600.0
 th 1600.7
 rms cdc ph 100.000

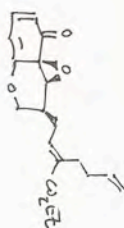


INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	25023.009	199.063	10.1
2	24813.607	197.397	26.5
3	20380.939	162.186	16.5
4	20387.071	162.574	16.5
5	17416.784	138.574	48.3
6	16150.986	128.484	10.1
7	16138.636	128.386	130.3
8	16114.389	128.193	134.3
9	16090.143	128.000	135.9
10	13805.237	109.823	53.8
11	13610.824	108.277	11.0
12	13502.376	107.414	52.1
13	8733.301	69.475	57.1
14	5016.086	39.904	33.9
15	4882.510	38.841	45.1



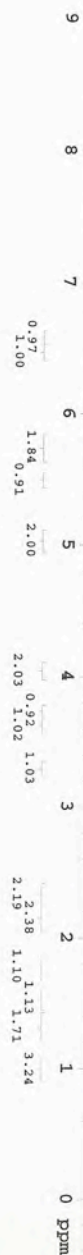
JGM-VII-110BC - Carbon of R4 HRE, E 1
 scan only
 expi a2p1
 SAMPLE
 date Oct 27 2008 temp not used
 solvent Benzene gain 0.20
 file JGM-VII-110BC-14
 JGM-VII-110BC-14
 p90 14.000
 alpha
 ACQUISITION
 sw 18797.0 f1
 np 31984 in
 hb not used dp
 ha 2.004 hs
 nt 3200 lb
 ct 80 fn
 ct TRANSMITTER
 tr 13.130 sp
 tof 73.183 sp
 tpr 727.6 w1
 pw 5.000 rfd
 DECOUPLER H1 IP 123.7
 dh 5.5
 dof 0 wc
 dm 0
 dm 0
 dpr 36 ch
 dmf 7700 al ph



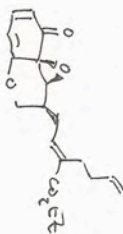


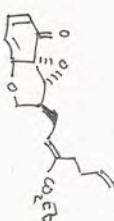
JOHN-Char2 - R4 full quinol, upper spot
 exp1 s2p1
 SAMPLE
 date Nov 2008
 solvent Benzene
 file /data/jascom/-
 JOHN-Char2-R4q-upp-
 ACQUISITION
 sw 6387.7
 at 2.355
 f2 2.355
 f3 not used
 bs 2
 dl 3.000
 pr 328
 ct 8
 TRANSMITTER
 freq 399.780
 tcf 399.780
 lprw 59
 pw 4.200
 de DECOUPLER
 dco c13
 dcof 0
 dm mm
 dmn 5
 dms 3
 dmf 29412
 SPECTRA
 temp not used
 gain 0.008
 spin 0.20
 hsc 10
 aza 1.500
 FLAG
 n
 y
 x
 m
 PROCESSING
 not used
 0.30
 DISPLAY
 -200.1
 399.780
 399.780
 2862.4
 173.5
 0.2
 500
 250
 0
 7
 8
 ph

INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT	INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	2862.406	7.160	227.0	40	881.444	2.205	11.9
2	2631.989	6.584	12.1	41	874.426	2.187	21.1
3	2624.581	6.565	22.9	42	867.018	2.169	16.2
4	2616.794	6.546	11.6	43	714.967	1.788	10.4
5	2598.070	6.439	12.6	44	707.959	1.770	12.9
6	2589.922	6.461	17.2	45	699.761	1.750	14.0
7	2580.302	6.454	17.2	46	692.954	1.732	8.1
8	2318.328	5.800	17.7	47	615.057	1.545	14.5
9	2308.382	5.770	24.6	48	601.859	1.520	10.6
10	2294.386	5.739	10.4	49	594.064	1.516	10.6
11	2287.728	5.723	11.0	50	528.998	1.323	12.2
12	2277.591	5.697	8.1	51	522.368	1.307	11.2
13	2198.836	5.500	26.3	52	517.299	1.294	11.2
14	2191.818	5.483	24.3	53	404.625	1.012	49.0
15	2029.630	5.077	13.4	54	397.607	0.995	97.0
16	2028.070	5.073	14.8	55	390.589	0.977	46.6
17	2012.475	5.034	12.2	56	194.871	0.487	15.7
18	2010.916	5.030	11.5	57			
19	2004.288	5.014	15.7				
20	2003.508	5.012	14.8				
21	1994.151	4.988	14.2				
22	1993.371	4.986	13.2				
23	1625.718	4.067	15.5				
24	1618.700	4.049	47.3				
25	1611.682	4.031	48.2				
26	1604.665	4.014	16.9				
27	1495.109	3.740	37.4				
28	1463.919	3.662	12.7				
29	1452.613	3.634	21.1				
30	1441.306	3.605	15.2				
31	1336.683	3.319	11.1				
32	1331.614	3.306	11.2				
33	1316.156	3.292	9.5				
34	1311.088	3.280	9.3				
35	930.568	2.328	8.4				
36	922.771	2.308	24.9				
37	915.363	2.290	24.5				
38	909.515	2.275	15.1				

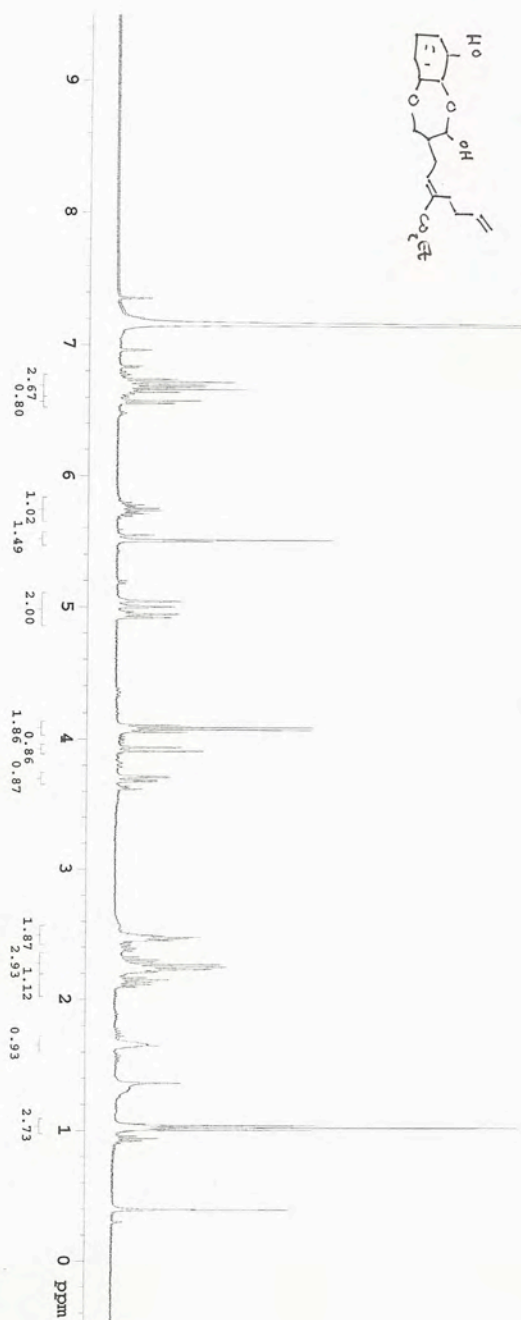
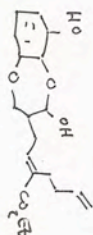


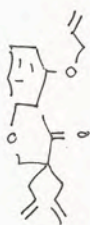
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PM	HEIGHT
1	23954.842	190.565	13.8
2	20952.238	156.579	17.2
3	20088.631	155.809	16.0
4	18114.790	154.566	35.2
5	17316.580	137.757	36.2
6	17229.292	137.662	13.8
7	16928.184	133.667	12.8
8	16136.295	128.388	63.3
9	16113.951	128.189	1078.3
10	16102.049	128.095	33.6
11	16089.705	127.996	1121.7
12	16077.802	127.902	39.8
13	16065.458	127.804	1137.9
14	14904.269	118.566	40.6
15	14530.432	115.592	44.9
16	12849.998	109.020	44.4
17	8327.285	66.245	42.7
18	7916.857	62.980	47.8
19	7608.265	60.555	39.3
20	6855.300	54.535	35.2
21	4330.133	34.447	35.4
22	4412.867	33.542	45.0
23	3470.923	27.632	40.9
24	3341.315	26.581	39.7
25	1789.997	14.280	37.6





INDEX	FREQUENCY	PROB	HEIGHT
1	2865.406	7.160	1084.4
2	2868.962	6.721	19.8
3	2869.402	6.717	22.8
4	2870.435	6.695	17.5
5	2871.466	6.682	17.0
6	2873.479	6.662	25.0
7	2829.460	6.577	16.2
8	2821.400	6.573	16.5
9	2203.515	5.512	41.6
10	2199.056	5.498	18.6
11	1634.885	4.089	38.2
12	1627.667	4.071	37.8
13	1620.460	4.053	17.1
14	1561.778	3.907	17.1
15	989.829	2.476	16.9
16	985.931	2.466	14.5
17	907.616	2.265	21.2
18	898.998	2.248	21.1
19	891.581	2.230	19.1
20	545.980	1.363	13.3
21	415.541	1.039	38.8
22	401.202	1.034	14.2
23	408.524	1.022	77.1
24	401.506	1.004	37.9
25	158.223	0.396	33.7





JNM-Char2-Methyllyl		INDEX	FREQUENCY	HEIGHT	INDEX	FREQUENCY	HEIGHT
expt	s2pul	1	216.499	7.161	71.5	40	18.5
date	Nov 18 2008	2	2094.029	6.986	19.7	41	17.3
solvent	Benzene	3	2085.698	6.958	42.2		
file	/data/jascm/-	4	2077.513	6.931	23.6		
spin	not used	5	1977.834	6.598	29.9		
0.008		6	1969.503	6.570	25.7		
1.002		7	1831.677	6.110	29.0		
1.310		8	1823.346	6.083	27.4		
1.310		9	1724.098	5.852	13.4		
4789.3		10	1724.098	5.852	13.4		
3.000		11	1742.188	5.846	34.6		
3.000		12	1742.188	5.846	31.0		
not used		13	1745.288	5.829	28.2		
not used		14	1745.288	5.829	28.2		
not used		15	1729.221	5.823	10.5		
not used		16	1729.221	5.823	10.5		
1.002		17	1721.621	5.743	18.3		
1.320		18	1721.621	5.743	18.3		
1.320		19	1717.090	5.728	15.8		
1.320		20	1717.090	5.728	15.8		
1.320		21	1709.480	5.703	15.1		
1.320		22	1702.036	5.678	22.1		
1.320		23	1694.728	5.654	10.8		
1.320		24	1557.779	5.197	11.0		
1.320		25	1555.733	5.190	11.1		
1.320		26	1552.225	5.178	11.2		
1.320		27	1550.617	5.173	20.4		
1.320		28	1545.209	5.155	11.3		
1.320		29	1475.639	4.923	92.3		
1.320		30	1463.800	4.883	39.0		
1.320		31	1460.146	4.871	34.5		
1.320		32	1246.757	4.159	41.2		
1.320		33	1244.564	4.152	74.3		
1.320		34	1182.448	3.945	151.4		
1.320		35	733.307	2.446	17.6		
1.320		36	725.999	2.422	17.3		
1.320		37	719.276	2.399	29.3		
1.320		38	711.822	2.375	27.9		
1.320		39	679.229	2.266	30.0		
1.320		40	671.629	2.241	29.2		



JOHN-CHAR2-RetAllylic

exp1 szpml

SAMPLE

date Nov 2008

solvent Benzene

file /data/jascwm/-

JOHN-Char2-RetAllylic

ACQUISITION

sw 18797.0

at 2.500

td not used

bs 4

dl 1.000

ct 2.588

TRANSMITTER

CH C13

PRG 75.383

LPWR 72.59

PW 6.000

DECOUPLER H1

DOF 0

DM YYY

DM 3

CH 7700

CH 8

SPECTRA

temp not used

gain 0.008

spin 0.20

not used

8.800

1.00

PROCESSING

nm

11.072

DISPLAY

-1107.0

18795.7

1107.0

114.0

17.2

PLOT

250

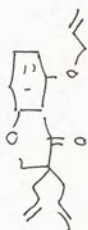
0

162

8

ph

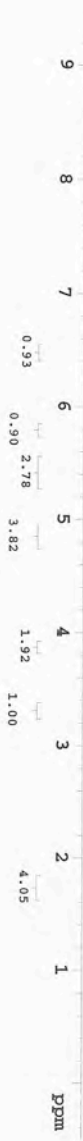
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	14978.731	198.723	14.4
2	13040.119	173.003	16.6
3	11856.702	157.303	17.4
4	10465.628	138.847	40.6
5	9981.764	132.428	31.9
6	9880.220	131.081	38.7
7	9681.464	128.444	11.6
8	9685.302	128.231	11.7
9	9612.330	127.281	11.7
10	9612.330	127.281	11.7
11	9007.439	117.282	37.5
12	8840.510	117.282	37.5
13	8407.413	111.481	30.6
14	7914.657	102.004	30.6
15	7869.053	102.399	38.0
16	6849.697	90.875	28.8
17	5203.354	69.033	37.4
18	3039.876	40.330	77.8



220 200 180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0 ppm

JGM-VI-2267 - Adler-Becker, 6-membered
 diallyl
 exp1 s2pul
 SAMPLE
 date Oct 26 2008 DEC. 6 499.920
 solvent Benzene d6
 file data/356cm-qpvr
 dir 0
 name 356cm-qpvr
 ACQUISITION
 freq 499.920
 tp 10
 nt 10
 sv 10272
 sb 8000.0
 lb 4000
 tpr 58
 wfile
 pvr 5.5
 d1f 6.000
 nt 320
 ct 320
 alock n
 gain not used
 f1 n
 in n
 np n
 ns y
 DISPLAY
 sp -250.2
 vp 499.920
 wp 10272
 mc 10
 wc 215
 hnum 23.222
 xel 5073.7
 xfp 3579.4
 th 1.000
 ms
 ph

INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT	INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	3579.408	7.160	187.3	40	2420.228	4.841	26.4
2	3249.350	6.500	35.0	41	2418.763	4.838	24.5
3	3242.005	6.485	34.3	42	2409.974	4.821	11.4
4	3239.564	6.480	37.4	43	2408.509	4.818	22.8
5	3232.240	6.466	36.1	44	2406.556	4.814	20.3
6	2898.744	5.798	44.6	45	2403.091	4.811	17.4
7	2888.978	5.779	41.9	46	2403.627	4.808	22.7
8	2753.724	5.508	44.5	47	2401.673	4.804	22.1
9	2750.784	5.502	59.4	48	2400.209	4.801	10.1
10	2746.828	5.485	43.2	49	1944.154	3.889	58.9
11	2743.878	5.483	18.5	50	1944.089	3.886	58.9
12	2741.029	5.483	7.5	51	1931.824	3.877	45.4
13	2741.146	5.473	7.8	52	1927.592	3.856	45.0
14	2733.705	5.463	17.0	53	1661.922	3.321	30.3
15	2726.380	5.454	9.3	54	1652.650	3.306	32.1
16	2723.939	5.449	8.7	55	1651.185	3.305	30.7
17	2719.056	5.439	8.7	56	880.189	1.741	7.0
18	2716.615	5.434	15.2	57	872.377	1.745	7.9
19	2708.802	5.419	8.1	58	866.029	1.732	59.8
20	2698.873	5.413	7.2	59	858.216	1.713	55.2
21	2698.548	5.398	12.7	60	856.263	1.713	53.0
22	2666.107	5.382	7.6	61	824.037	1.648	15.8
23	2660.736	5.377	16.3	63	459.779	0.920	7.4
24	2660.294	5.372	17.4	64	283.021	0.566	9.9
25	2661.459	5.364	9.6				
26	2679.017	5.359	8.5				
27	2674.134	5.349	14.5				
28	2671.205	5.343	8.9				
29	2663.880	5.329	22.1				
30	2452.943	4.907	42.0				
31	2450.990	4.903	24.1				
32	2442.201	4.885	44.5				
33	2441.224	4.883	21.4				
34	2431.947	4.865	21.5				
35	2430.970	4.863	26.5				
36	2429.994	4.861	26.5				
37	2425.599	4.852	23.8				
38	2423.646	4.848	18.4				
39	2422.181	4.845					



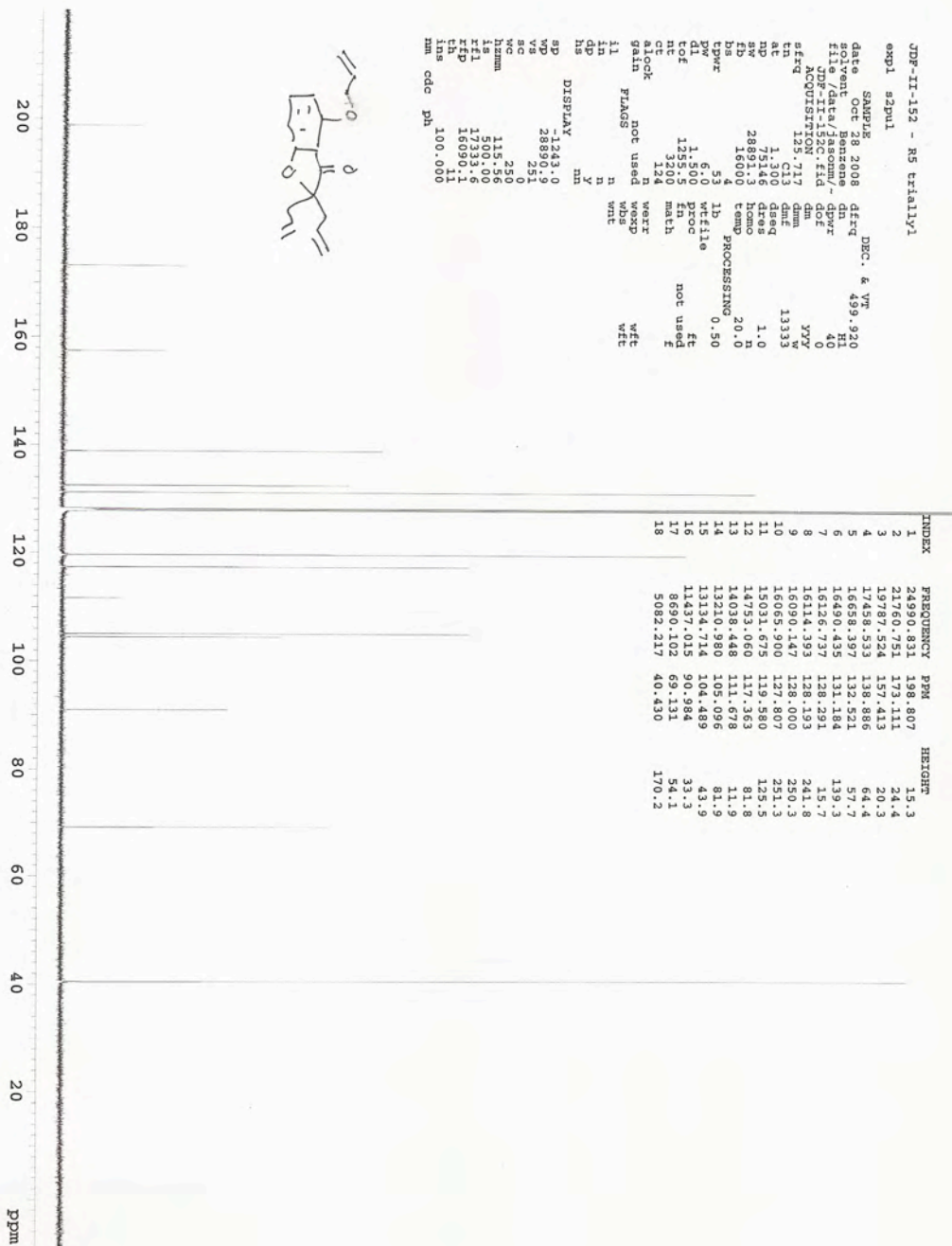
JOM-VT-2267C - Adler-Backer, 6-membered
 d dallyl
 exptl s2pul
 SAMPLE
 date Oct 26 2008 dfrq DEC. 6 VT 499.920
 solvent Benzene d4
 acq 125.717 dm
 JOM-VT-2267C
 ACQUISITION 125.717 dm
 sfrq 125.717 dm
 n 1.0
 sw 75146 dms
 sb 28891.3 homo
 lb 16000 temp
 tpr 53 lb PROCESSING 0.50
 pw 6.0 wztile
 dle 1.500 proc
 nt 1.320 n
 ct 1576 mch
 alock not used
 gain not used
 il n wtc
 in n wtc
 bp n
 Display nm
 sp -1213.5
 wp 28890.9
 v 5333
 ac 520
 wc 250
 hzmm 115.56
 rfl 17304.9
 rfd 16090.1
 th 6
 nm cdc ph 100.000



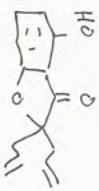
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	23998.042	190.909	11.5
2	20118.154	160.044	17.1
3	18177.990	144.609	33.1
4	16999.350	132.051	48.2
5	16575.534	131.861	46.3
6	16138.636	128.484	50.4
7	16138.636	128.285	50.4
8	16127.154	128.125	51.7
9	16104.937	128.002	52.0
10	16099.143	128.000	52.0
11	16025.940	119.534	52.0
12	15020.289	119.488	52.0
13	14921.019	118.699	54.7
14	12961.457	103.111	59.0
15	8733.742	69.479	44.5
16	8380.184	66.666	58.5
17	6865.877	54.619	11.0
18	4908.520	39.048	24.3
19	4716.752	37.523	38.0
20	4541.285	36.127	32.8



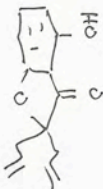
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PM	HEIGHT
1	24990.831	159.807	15.3
2	21760.751	175.411	24.4
3	19787.524	157.413	20.3
4	17458.533	133.886	64.4
5	16568.397	133.921	57.7
6	16490.435	131.884	139.3
7	16156.737	128.291	15.7
8	16114.393	128.193	241.8
9	16090.147	128.000	250.3
10	16065.900	127.807	251.3
11	15031.675	119.580	125.5
12	14573.060	117.363	81.8
13	14038.488	111.678	11.9
14	13210.980	105.096	81.9
15	13134.714	104.869	43.9
16	11437.102	90.954	33.3
17	8693.102	69.121	34.1
18	5062.217	40.430	170.2



JGMN-XVI-2279-500 - R5 d1a1y1									
expt	s2pul								
date	Oct 30 2008	dfc	DEC.	& VT					
solvent	Benzene	dn		459.920					
file	/data/jascom/-dpar			30					
UGM-XVI-2279-500-	DOF			0					
ACQUISITION	124	dmu		nm					
sfreq	459.920	gmf		200					
ns	1	ns		1.0					
nd	2400	homo		20.0					
sv	8000.0	temp							
db	4000	proc							
lpr	5.5	math							
dl	5.000	weir							
ncf	0	weir							
ct	8	weir							
alock	n	weir							
gain	not used	weir							
fl	not used	weir							
in	n	weir							
ns	y	weir							
ns	y	weir							
sp	-250.2	weir							
wp	4599.0	weir							
wp	4599.0	weir							
ac	3.5	weir							
vc	2.15	weir							
hnm	23.22	weir							
refl	5072.8	weir							
rfp	3579.4	weir							
th	1.000	weir							
ms	9	weir							
ph		weir							



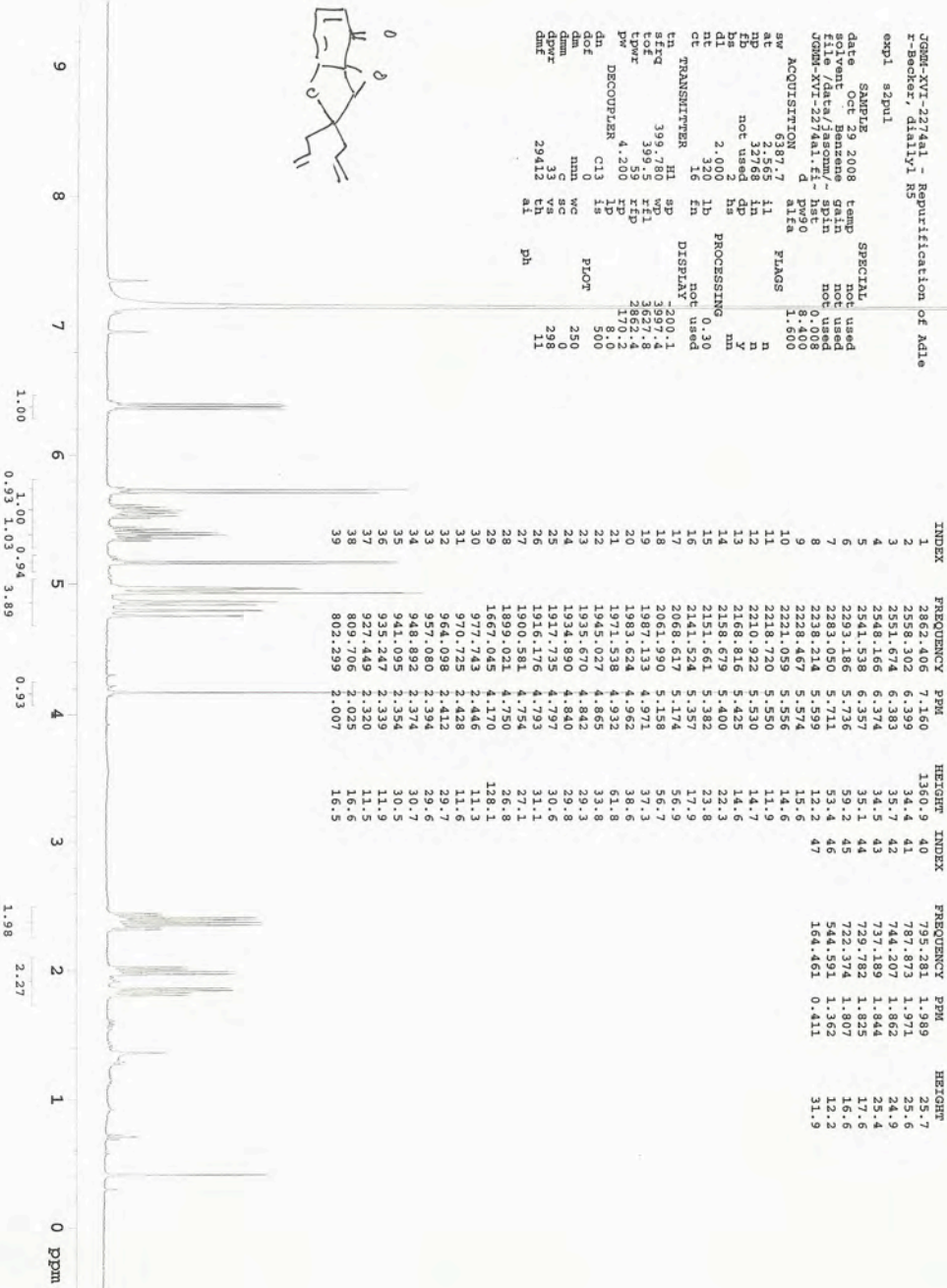
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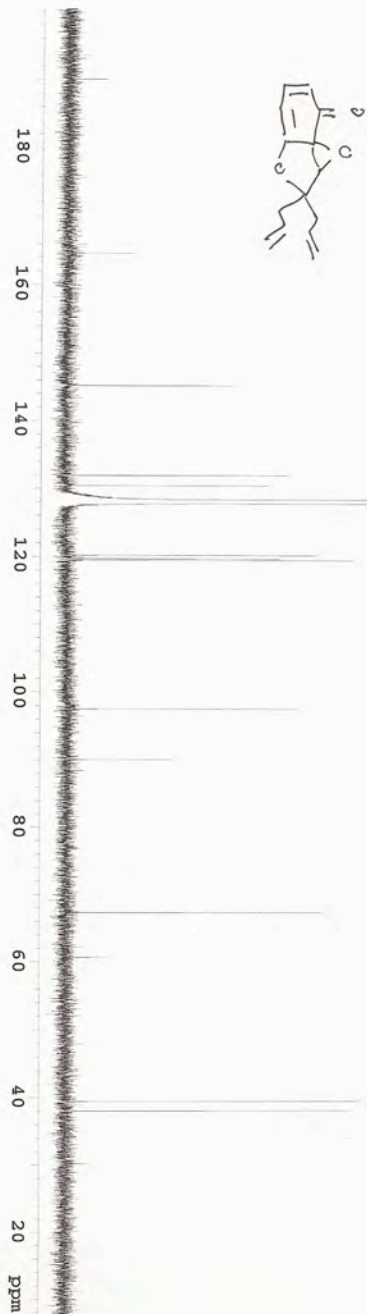
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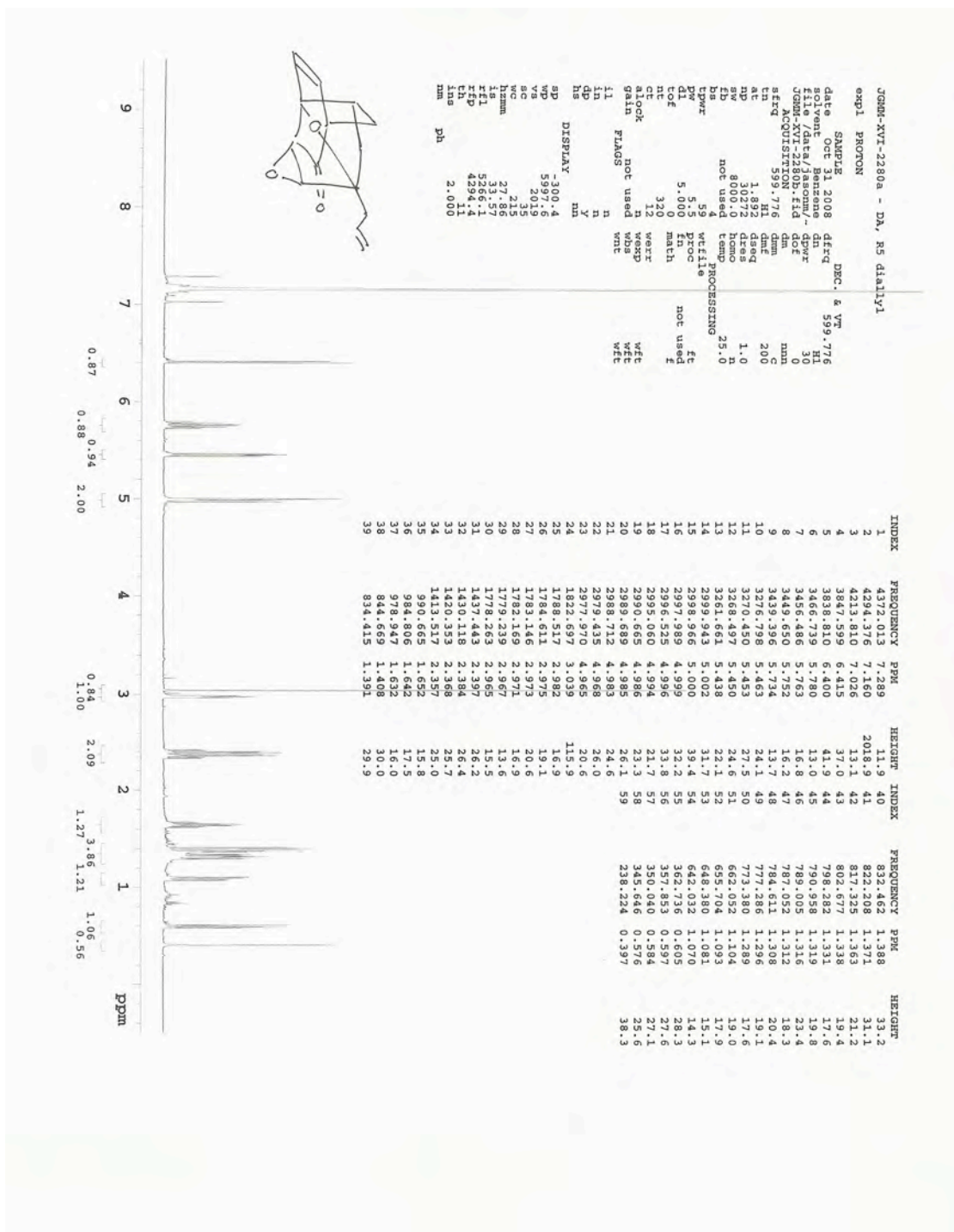
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date 10/1/2007

solvent Benzene

file /data/jchem/-

UsonBook10/Jchem-

2014/01/01

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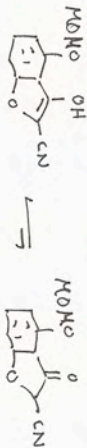
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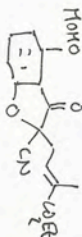
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13	1880.111	4.734	29.5
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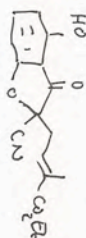
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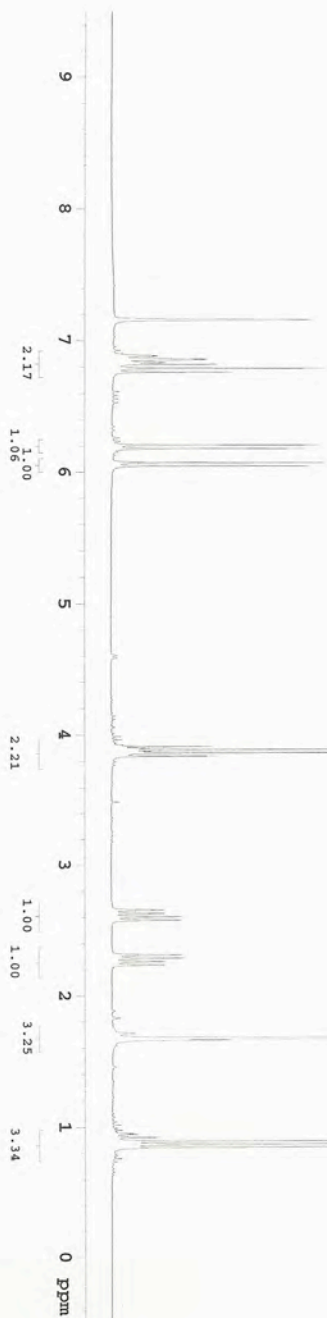
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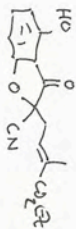
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21	788.116	2.629	10.2
22	780.224	2.603	13.6
23	772.623	2.577	13.3
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25	686.537	2.290	13.7
26	678.498	2.263	10.4
27	671.044	2.239	10.1
28	501.502	1.673	119.4
29	500.918	1.671	118.6
30	496.971	1.658	22.7
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32	267.797	0.893	60.5
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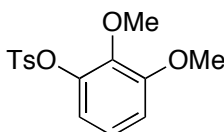
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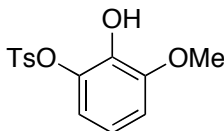
APPENDIX 4

A4.1 Experimental Procedures for Chapter 4

General Information: Commercial reagents were purchased and used without further purification. Toluene, dichloromethane, benzene, and THF were dried over a column of alumina prior to use. Flash chromatography was performed with MP Silitech 32-63D 60Å silica, while thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed with EMD 250 μm silica gel 60-F₂₅₄ plates. NMRs were acquired on Varian Mercury 300 or Inova 500 or 600 MHz spectrometers and referenced to residual protic solvent. IR spectroscopic information was collected on a Nicolet Avatar 370 OTGS spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectrometry was obtained at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign facility or Cornell University facility.

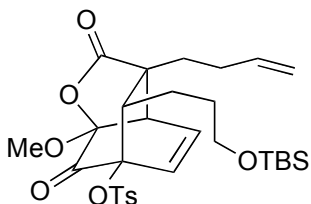


2,3-Dimethoxyphenyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (4.10a): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved 2,3-dimethoxyphenol (10 g, 64.9 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 130 ml CH_2Cl_2 . The solution was brought to 0 °C and Et_3N (19.9 ml, 143 mmol, 2.2 eq.) then *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (13.6 g, 71.3 mmol, 1.1 eq.) were sequentially added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1.5 h, then washed sequentially with two 100 ml portions 1 M aq. HCl and one 100 ml portion brine. The organic layer was dried with Na_2SO_4 , concentrated *in vacuo*, and filtered through a plug of silica with additional CH_2Cl_2 . Concentration *in vacuo* gave the tosylated product (19.6 g, 98% yield) as a white solid which was used in the next step without further purification.).



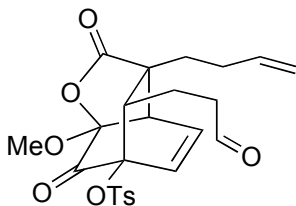
2-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (4.10): In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was dissolved the sulfonate **4.10a** (10 g, 32.4 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 160 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 . To this was added AlCl_3 (4.32 g, 32.4 mmol, 1.0 eq.) and the reaction mixture brought to 45 °C. After 20 h, the reaction mixture was brought to 0 °C and acidified with 1M HCl. The organic layer was separated with CH_2Cl_2 (x3) and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Recrystallization from CH_2Cl_2 /hexanes gave the product phenol (7.03 g, 74% yield) as white crystals. (The chemoselectivity of deprotection was confirmed by sulfonylation of the product with TsCl, yielding a non-symmetrical product. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.83 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 6.98 (dd, J =

1.2, 8.5, 1H), 6.60 (d, $J = 8.0$, 2H), 6.42 (t, $J = 8.3$, 1H), 6.10 (dd, $J = 1.3$, 8.3, 1H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.90 (s, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.1, 145.3, 138.7, 136.5, 132.6, 129.6, 128.5, 119.0, 115.8, 109.5, 56.3, 21.7; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3464, 2959, 2844, 1598, 1618, 1503, 1479, 1443, 1370, 1283, 1174, 1068, 985, 933, 789, 660, 553 cm^{-1} .



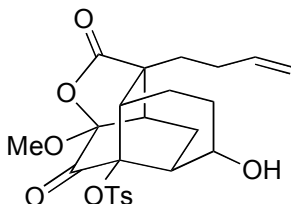
Bicycle 4.19: In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$ (213 mg, 0.481 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 10 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 . Diphenic acid (**4.18**) (117 mg, 0.481 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was added, then the acid **4.17** (287 mg, 0.962 mmol, 2.0 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min, then the solvent was removed *in vacuo* on a rotary evaporator purged with N_2 . Toluene (10 ml) was added and the solvent again removed *in vacuo*, then this was repeated again in order to remove all residual acetic acid. To this solid was then added 10 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 and it was brought to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. Solid **4.13** (142 mg, 0.481 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was added and the reaction stirred 25 min, then brought to ambient temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered through Celite with additional CH_2Cl_2 to give a yellow solution. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and column chromatography employed (SiO_2 ; 5% AcOH /10% EtOAc / 75% hexanes then 20% EtOAc /Hex) to provide the desired ketal (90.5 mg, 32% yield) and 145 mg recovered acid **4.17** (66% total consumption or recovery of acid **4.17**).

The oxidative dearomatization product above was taken up in 15 ml anhydrous PhMe under N_2 atmosphere in a SurfaSil coated flask with magnetic stirring and heated at 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h. Removal of the solvent *in vacuo* and crude ^1H -NMR indicates a 1:0.25 ratio between the desired bicycle **4.19** and the [3,3] rearrangement product. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20 \rightarrow 30% EtOAc /Hex) then provided the bicycle **4.19** (284 mg, 59% yield) as slightly yellow oil. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.22 (d, $J = 8.3$, 2H), 6.77 (d, $J = 8.1$, 2H), 6.58 (d, $J = 8.8$, 1H), 5.64 (ddt, $J = 6.3$, 10.0, 16.8, 1H), 5.41 (dd, $J = 6.8$, 8.8, 1H), 5.07 – 4.85 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.43 – 3.33 (m, 3H), 3.10 (dd, $J = 6.8$, 1H), 2.76 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.20 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 2.06 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.81 (s, 3H), 1.80 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.59 – 1.45 (m, 3H), 1.41 – 1.28 (m, 2H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 0.04 (d, $J = 3.9$, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 192.9, 174.4, 144.9, 137.4, 135.6, 131.7, 129.6, 128.8, 126.4, 115.6, 96.7, 92.5, 62.8, 54.5, 53.8, 50.8, 46.1, 33.5, 29.6, 28.2, 26.2, 22.3, 21.1, 18.4, -5.3; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3074, 2954, 2928, 2855, 1787, 1580, 1253, 1180, 1090, 1041, 949, 903, 836, 776, 559 cm^{-1} .



Bicycle 4.20: In a polypropylene Eppendorf tube with magnetic stirring was dissolved **4.19** (30.5 mg, 0.0516 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 0.5 ml THF at 0 °C. To this was added HF-pyridine (5 drops), and the reaction mixture was stirred 15 min, then brought to ambient temperature. Reaction completion was monitored by thin layer chromatography (~2 h), after which the reaction mixture was again brought to 0 °C and a solution of sat. NaHCO₃ carefully added. Water was added and the reaction mixture separated with EtOAc (x4). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 20 → 30 → 40% EtOAc/hexanes) then yielded the free alcohol substrate (17.0 mg, 69% yield).

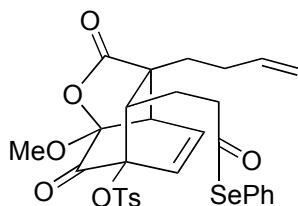
In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved oxalyl chloride (4.7 µl, 53.5 µmol, 1.5 eq.) in 0.36 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂. The solution was brought to -78 °C and DMSO (7.6 µl, 107 µmol, 3.0 eq.) was added. After ten minutes, a solution of the alcohol generated above in 0.36 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ was added to the reaction mixture. After another 10 min, Et₃N (25 µl, 179 µmol, 5.0 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture brought to ambient temperature. The reaction was then quenched with sat. NH₄Cl and separated with CH₂Cl₂ (x3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 30% EtOAc/hexanes) then provided the aldehyde **4.20** (13.8 mg, 81% yield) as a slightly yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 9.11 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, *J* = 8.5, 2H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 8.1, 2H), 6.38 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 5.56 (ddt, *J* = 6.3, 10.3, 16.8, 1H), 5.35 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 8.5, 1H), 4.97 – 4.89 (m, 2H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.04 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 6.8, 1H), 2.56 – 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.24 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.96 – 1.74 (m, 4H), 1.85 (s, 3H), 1.72 – 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.57 – 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.11 (ddd, *J* = 5.2, 10.3, 13.7, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 198.9, 192.5, 174.2, 145.1, 137.2, 135.3, 131.5, 129.7, 128.7, 126.7, 115.8, 96.8, 92.4, 54.6, 53.7, 50.2, 45.8, 44.0, 29.5, 27.9, 21.1, 17.5; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3075, 2955, 2924, 2851, 2731, 1787, 1760, 1724, 1642, 1451, 1367, 1248, 1179, 1090, 1040, 945, 904, 818, 750, 682, 559 cm⁻¹.



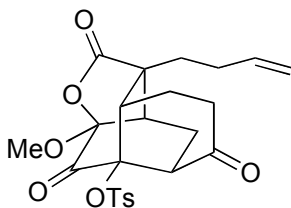
Bicycle 4.21: In a flame-dried flask with mechanical stirring was suspended freshly filed samarium metal (21.5 mg, 0.143 mmol) in 1.1 ml anhydrous THF. To this was added 1,2-diiodoethane (30.2 mg, 0.107 mmol), which after 15 min resulted in a deep blue solution color. After an additional 15 min, HMPA (93 µl, 0.536 mmol;

previously sparged with N₂) was added and the solution color became a deep purple.

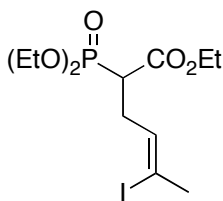
In a separate flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with mechanical stirring was dissolved the aldehyde **4.20** (0.5 mg, 1.05 μmol) in 0.1 ml anhydrous THF. This solution was brought to -78 °C and portions of the SmI₂/HMPA solution prepared above were added drop by drop until all starting material was seen to be consumed by TLC. At this time 2 drops *t*-BuOH were added and the reaction mixture brought to ambient temperature. An aqueous solution of 20 wt% Rochelle salt was then added the biphasic mixture stirred vigorously for 30 min. EtOAc was added, and the organic layer separated (x3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrate *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (50% EtOAc/Hex) then provided the monocyclized alcohol **4.21** as a white film. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.39, 2H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.25, 2H), 5.67 – 5.59 (m, 1H), 4.98 – 4.91 (m, 2H), 3.78 – 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.25 (dt, *J* = 2.12, 4.38, 1H), 2.35 (t, *J* = 2.98, 1H), 2.09 – 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.96 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.94 – 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.71 – 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.62 (ddd, *J* = 2.60, 11.36, 15.74), 1.56 – 1.51 (m, 1H), 1.43 (ddd, *J* = 5.54, 11.00, 14.64, 1H), 1.36 – 1.32 (m, 1H), 1.31 – 1.26 (m, 1H), 1.04 (ddd, *J* = 4.86, 14.23, 25.45, 1H). Confirmed by gCOSY and HSQCAD NMR experiments. FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2954, 2917, 2850, 1772, 1734, 1463, 1248, 1176, 1096, 985, 895, 815, 680, 548 cm⁻¹.



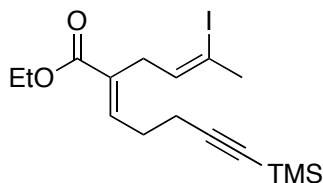
Bicycle 4.22: In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with mechanical stirring was dissolved **4.20** (9.2 mg, 19.4 μmol, 1.0 eq.) and 2-methyl-2-butene (0.1 ml) in 0.2 ml *t*-BuOH. To this was added a solution of sodium chlorite (17.5 mg, 0.194 mmol, 10 eq.) and NaH₂PO₄ (18.7 mg, 0.136 mmol, 7 eq.) in 0.2 ml H₂O. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1.5 h, then separated with EtOAc (x4). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a clear oil which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Benzene) δ 8.19 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2H), 7.56 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.06 – 6.98 (m, 3H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 7.8, 2H), 6.44 (dt, *J* = 1.5, 8.8, 1H), 5.53 (ddt, *J* = 6.5, 10.3, 16.8, 1H), 5.32 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 8.8, 1H), 5.01 – 4.82 (m, 2H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 6.8, 1H), 2.73 (ddd, *J* = 5.6, 10.7, 16.4, 1H), 2.47 (t, *J* = 5.4, 1H), 2.41 (ddd, *J* = 4.9, 11.0, 16.3, 1H), 1.95 (dtd, *J* = 5.4, 10.7, 16.4, 1H), 1.91 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.81 (s, 3H), 1.71 – 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.11 (ddd, *J* = 5.2, 11.1, 13.7, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 197.7, 192.3, 173.8, 145.1, 137.0, 136.0, 135.2, 131.2, 129.7, 129.4, 128.8, 128.7, 126.8, 126.7, 115.7, 96.6, 92.0, 54.5, 53.4, 49.4, 47.2, 45.8, 29.4, 27.9, 21.1, 21.0; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3073, 2955, 2919, 2850, 1787, 1724, 1597, 1548, 1350, 1247, 1179, 1090, 1043, 946, 901, 742, 610, 558 cm⁻¹.



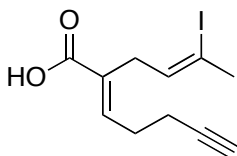
Bicycle 4.23: In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with mechanical stirring was dissolved acyl selenide **4.22** (2.4 mg, 3.81 μmol, 1.0 eq.) in 0.2 ml anhydrous PhH. A solution of *n*-Bu₃SnH (1.31 μl, 4.96 μmol, 1.3 eq.) and AIBN (0.13 mg, 0.76 μmol, 0.2 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture brought to 80 °C. After 1 h, an additional 1.3 eq. *n*-Bu₃SnH and 0.2 eq. AIBN was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional hour. The solvent was then stripped *in vacuo* and the crude reaction product subjected to preparative TLC (SiO₂; 30% EtOAc/Hex) to provide the ketone **4.23** (1.3 mg, 72% yield) along with 0.5 mg of the aldehyde **4.20**.



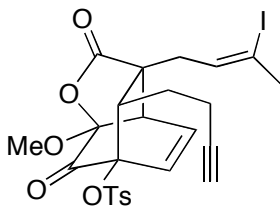
(Z)-Ethyl 2-(diethoxyphosphoryl)-5-iodohex-4-enoate (4.25): In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with magnetic stirring was washed NaH (820 mg of a 60% dispersion in oil, 20.4 mmol, 1.1 eq.) with two portions hexanes. To this was added 10 ml anhydrous THF and the suspension brought to 0 °C. Triethylphosphonoacetate (4.16 g, 18.5 ml, 1.0 eq.) was added slowly with venting and stirred 30 min. Allylic bromide **4.24** was then added and the reaction mixture brought to ambient temperature and stirred in the dark. After 1 h the solution was too viscous to stir efficiently, so an additional 10 ml anhydrous THF was added, and the reaction mixture stirred an additional 2 h. A solution of sat. NH₄Cl was added, and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 50 → 65% EtOAc/hexanes) provided the phosphonate **4.25** (3.65 g, 49% yield) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 5.41 (t, *J* = 6.5, 1H), 4.17 – 3.79 (m, 6H), 3.19 (dddd, *J* = 1.0, 4.6, 10.2, 21.9, 1H), 3.11 – 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.92 – 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.13 – 0.91 (m, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆, ¹³C – ³¹P coupling observed) δ 168.6 (d, *J* = 4.9), 132.4 (d, *J* = 14.6), 103.5, 62.6 (d, *J* = 6.2), 62.4 (d, *J* = 6.6), 61.3, 45.3 (d, *J* = 129.6), 34.9 (d, *J* = 4.2), 33.4, 16.4 (d, *J* = 5.7, 14.10); FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2982, 2913, 1730, 1430, 1368, 1368, 1324, 1257, 1163, 1098, 1024, 969, 857, 792, 579, 496 cm⁻¹.



(E)-Ethyl 2-((Z)-3-iodobut-2-enyl)-7-(trimethylsilyl)hept-2-en-6-ynoate (4.27): In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved phosphonate **4.25** (2.1 g, 5.20 mmol, 1.2 eq.) in 22 ml anhydrous PhMe. The solution was brought to 0 °C and *t*-BuOK (583 mg, 5.20 mmol, 1.2 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture became yellow, was stirred for 1 h, then brought to –78 °C. In a separate flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was dissolved aldehyde **4.26** (670 mg, 4.33 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 22 ml dry PhMe. A canula was used to slowly add this solution down the side of the reaction flask into the phosphonate solution over 30 min. The reaction was allowed to stir in the dark at –78 °C for 3 h after the addition, then brought out of the cooling bath to warm to ambient temperature. A solution of sat. NH₄Cl was then added and the reaction mixture separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 5% Et₂O/pentane) afforded **4.27** (940 mg, 54% yield) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.90 (t, *J* = 7.5, 1H), 5.34 (td, *J* = 1.5, 6.4, 1H), 4.01 (q, *J* = 7.2, 2H), 3.16 (d, *J* = 6.3, 2H), 2.23 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 14.3, 2H), 2.17 (d, *J* = 1.5, 3H), 2.05 (t, *J* = 7.2, 2H), 1.00 (t, *J* = 7.1, 3H), 0.15 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 166.7, 141.4, 133.5, 131.3, 106.2, 101.1, 85.8, 60.5, 35.5, 33.5, 28.3, 19.5, 14.4, 0.26; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2958, 2915, 2176, 1710, 1649, 1428, 1371, 1279, 1249, 1201, 1094, 1054, 914, 842, 759, 638 cm⁻¹.

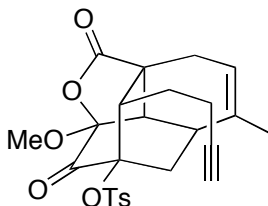


(E)-2-((Z)-3-iodobut-2-enyl)hept-2-en-6-ynoic acid (4.28): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved ester **4.27** (247 mg, 0.618 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 1.9 ml EtOH and 0.6 ml H₂O. Lithium hydroxide (76.8 mg, 1.85 mmol, 3.0 eq.) was added and the solution brought to 50 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for 2 h, then brought to 0 °C and 1 M aq. HCl (1.85 ml, 1.85 mmol, 3.0 eq.) was added. The organic layer was separated with EtOAc (x3) and the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the acid **4.28** (151 mg, 74% yield) which was used without further purification.



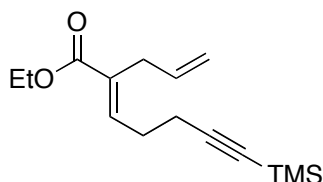
Bicycle 4.29: In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved Pb(OAc)₄ (497 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.1 eq.) in 10 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂. Diphenic acid (**4.18**) (272 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added, then the acid **4.28** (300 mg, 1.02 mmol, 2.2 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min, then the solvent was removed *in vacuo* on a rotary evaporator purged with N₂. Toluene (10 ml) was added and the solvent again removed *in vacuo*, then this was repeated again in order to remove all residual acetic acid. To this solid was then added 10 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ and it was brought to 0 °C. Solid **4.13** (300 mg, 1.02 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was added and the reaction stirred 25 min, then brought to ambient temperature for 30 min. The reaction mixture was then filtered through Celite with additional CH₂Cl₂ to give a yellow solution. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and column chromatography employed (SiO₂; 5% AcOH/10% EtOAc/ 75% hexanes) to provide the desired ketal (306 mg, 55% yield) and 382 mg recovered acid **4.28**.

The oxidative dearomatization product above (36 mg, 60.4 μmol) was taken up in 6 ml anhydrous PhMe under N₂ atmosphere in a SurfaSil coated flask with magnetic stirring and heated at 75 °C for 9 h, then 90 °C for an additional 5 h. Removal of the solvent *in vacuo* and column chromatography (SiO₂; 20 → 30% EtOAc/Hex) then provided the bicycle **4.29** (17.4 mg, 48% yield) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.4, 2H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.0, 2H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 8.8, 1H), 5.87 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 8.5, 1H), 5.29 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 8.4, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.21 (d, *J* = 6.8, 1H), 2.70 (t, *J* = 5.5, 1H), 2.57 (dd, *J* = 3.9, 13.9, 1H), 2.31 – 2.01 (m, 2H), 2.10 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 13.6, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.97 – 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.81 (s, 3H), 1.69 (t, *J* = 2.5, 1H), 1.49 (dq, *J* = 6.4, 8.8, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 192.6, 173.8, 145.0, 135.3, 131.2, 129.9, 129.7, 128.7, 127.9, 108.1, 97.1, 91.9, 82.8, 70.3, 54.8, 52.8, 48.9, 47.0, 37.2, 33.5, 24.9, 21.1, 18.9; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3294, 3073, 2955, 2918, 2851, 1788, 1739, 1550, 1353, 1244, 1179, 1090, 948, 901, 817, 767, 683, 557 cm⁻¹.

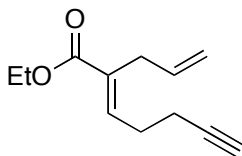


Bicycle 4.30: In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with mechanical stirring was dissolved **4.29** (1.6 mg, 2.68 μmol, 1.0 eq.) in 0.2 ml anhydrous THF. The solution was brought to -78 °C and *n*-Bu₃SnH (17 μl of a stock solution of 0.05 ml *n*-Bu₃SnH in 0.95 ml anhydrous THF, 3.22 μmol, 1.2 eq.) and Et₃B (0.5 μl of a 1.0 M solution in THF, 0.54 μmol, 0.2 eq.) were added. Over this reaction mixture was

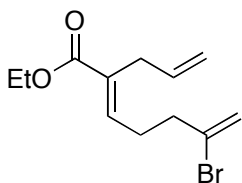
injected 0.1 ml ambient air in order to initiate the Et_3B . After 45 min, the reaction mixture was brought to 0 °C and allowed to stir an additional 1.5 h. The solvent was then removed *in vacuo* and the crude residue subjected to column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 30% EtOAc/Hex) to provide the monocyclized product **4.30** as a white solid. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.13 (d, J = 8.30, 2H), 6.74 (d, J = 7.98, 2H), 4.75 (dd, J = 1.51, 3.27, 1H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 2.58 (ddd, J = 2.19, 11.35, 13.67, 1H), 2.45 (dt, J = 2.22, 8.03, 1H), 2.19 – 2.17 (m, 1H), 2.13 (ddd, J = 1.33, 4.90, 18.27, 1H), 2.09 – 2.03 (m, 1H), 2.00 (dd, J = 1.92, 13.91, 1H), 1.98 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.94–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.93 (d, J = 3.56, 1H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.70 (t, J = 2.56, 1H), 1.09 (s, 3H). Confirmed by gCOSY and HSQC NMR experiments. FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3284, 2950, 2917, 2849, 1793, 1773, 1457, 1350, 1267, 1233, 1190, 1178, 1100, 1041, 987, 889, 753, 559 cm^{-1} .



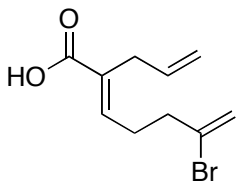
(E)-ethyl 2-allyl-7-(trimethylsilyl)hept-2-en-6-ynoate (4.32): In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved phosphonate **4.31** (4.9 g, 18.5 mmol, 1.6 eq.) in 40 ml anhydrous PhMe. The solution was brought to 0 °C and *t*-BuOK (1.8 g, 16.1 mmol, 1.4 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1.5 h, then brought to –78 °C. In a separate flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere was dissolved aldehyde **4.26** (1.78 g, 11.5 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 40 ml anhydrous PhMe. A canula was used to slowly add this solution down the side of the reaction flask into the phosphonate solution over 30 min. The reaction was allowed to stir at –78 °C for 1 hr after the addition, then brought out of the cooling bath to warm to ambient temperature over 20 min. A solution of sat. NH_4Cl was added and the reaction mixture separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 2.5 \rightarrow 5% $\text{Et}_2\text{O/pentane}$) then provided **4.32** (1.66 g) and its *Z* isomer (270 mg) as colorless oils (1.93 g total product, 6.1:1 *E:Z*, 64% overall yield). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.95 (t, J = 7.0, 1H), 5.83 (ddt, J = 6.1, 10.1, 16.2, 1H), 4.99 (ddq, J = 1.7, 10.1, 21.3, 2H), 4.01 (q, J = 7.1, 2H), 3.06 (d, J = 6.1, 2H), 2.17 – 1.93 (m, 4H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.1, 3H), 0.19 (s, 8H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 166.6, 140.8, 135.8, 131.6, 115.2, 106.3, 85.5, 60.4, 31.2, 27.8, 19.4, 14.3, 0.18; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3080, 2979, 2960, 2904, 2177, 1712, 1639, 1432, 1371, 1278, 1210, 1128, 1102, 1055, 996, 913, 844, 760, 699, 639 cm^{-1} .



(E)-Ethyl 2-allylhept-2-en-6-ynoate: In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved **4.32** (430 mg, 1.63 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 16 ml THF at 0 °C. Tetrabutylammonium fluoride hydrate (468 mg, 1.79 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min. The reaction mixture was separated with EtOAc (x3) and the combined organic layers dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentration *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 5% EtOAc/Hex) provided the free alkyne (279 mg, 89% yield) as a slightly volatile colorless oil which was used directly in the next step.

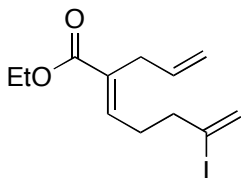


(E)-ethyl 2-allyl-6-bromohepta-2,6-dienoate (4.33a): In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was dissolved the above free alkyne (E)-ethyl 2-allylhept-2-en-6-ynoate (866 mg, 4.50 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 15 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ with magnetic stirring. The solution was brought to 0 °C and a solution of *B*-Br-9-BBN (1.0 M in hexanes; 5.9 ml, 5.85 mmol, 1.3 eq.) was added and the reaction flask covered with foil. After 3 h AcOH (0.77 ml, 13.5 mmol, 3.0 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture stirred 1 h, after which time it was poured into a solution of hydrated sodium perborate in 20 ml H₂O. After 30 min the reaction mixture was separated with CH₂Cl₂ (x3) and the combined organic layers dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 10% EtOAc/Hex) provided the vinyl bromide **4.33a** (1.22 g, 98% yield) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.78 (t, *J* = 6.9, 1H), 5.85 (ddt, *J* = 6.2, 10.1, 16.4, 1H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 1.8, 1H), 5.12 (s, 1H), 5.02 (ddd, *J* = 1.6, 11.5, 13.5, 2H), 4.02 (q, *J* = 7.2, 2H), 3.08 (d, *J* = 6.0, 2H), 2.24 – 1.98 (m, 4H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.0, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 166.8, 140.6, 135.8, 133.4, 131.7, 117.4, 115.3, 60.5, 40.3, 31.3, 27.1, 14.26; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3079, 2980, 2930, 2853, 1711, 1647, 1443, 1369, 1278, 1212, 1145, 1115, 1052, 995, 890, 759, 536 cm⁻¹.

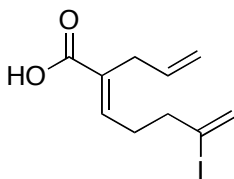


(E)-2-Allyl-6-bromohepta-2,6-dienoic acid (4.33): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved ester **4.33a** (1.22 g, 4.47 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 15 ml EtOH and 5 ml H₂O. To this was added LiOH (562 mg, 13.4 ml, 3.0 eq.) and the reaction mixture brought

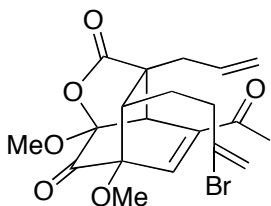
to 50 °C. After 2 h stirring, the reaction mixture was brought to 0 °C and 1M aq. HCl (20 ml, 20 mmol, 4.5 eq.) was added. The organic layer was extracted with EtOAc (x3) and the combined organic layers dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the acid **4.33** which was used without further purification.



(E)-Ethyl 2-allyl-6-iodohepta-2,6-dienoate (4.34a): In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere was dissolved (*E*)-ethyl 2-allylhept-2-en-6-ynoate (200 mg, 1.04 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 3.5 ml anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ with magnetic stirring. The solution was brought to 0 °C and a solution of *B*-I-9-BBN (1.0 M in hexanes; 1.25 ml, 1.25 mmol, 1.2 eq.) was added and the reaction flask covered with foil. After 1.5 h AcOH (0.18 ml, 3.12 mmol, 3.0 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture stirred 1 h, after which time it was poured into a solution of hydrated sodium perborate in 4.8 ml H₂O. After 30 min the reaction mixture was separated with CH₂Cl₂ (x3) and the combined organic layers dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO₂; 10% EtOAc/Hex) provided the vinyl iodide **4.34a** (287 mg, 86% yield) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.83 – 6.72 (m, 1H), 5.85 (ddt, *J* = 6.1, 10.1, 16.2, 1H), 5.58 (d, *J* = 1.2, 1H), 5.46 (d, *J* = 1.5, 1H), 5.02 (ddq, *J* = 1.6, 10.1, 25.6, 2H), 4.01 (q, *J* = 7.1, 2H), 3.09 (d, *J* = 6.1, 2H), 2.23 – 1.98 (m, 4H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.1, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 166.7, 140.4, 135.8, 131.7, 126.2, 115.3, 110.76, 60.5, 44.2, 31.4, 28.3, 14.3; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3078, 2979, 2930, 2905, 1711, 1648, 1617, 1443, 1369, 1277, 1211, 1140, 1113, 1052, 994, 900, 759 cm⁻¹.

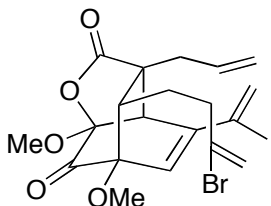


(E)-2-Allyl-6-iodohepta-2,6-dienoic acid (4.34): In a flask with magnetic stirring was dissolved ester **4.34a** (1.11 g, 3.47 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 10.5 ml EtOH and 3.5 ml H₂O. The solution was brought to 50 °C and a solution of LiOH (174 mg, 4.16 mmol, 1.2 eq.) in 4.2 ml H₂O was slowly added via syringe pump over 4 h. After an additional 8 h stirring, the reaction mixture was brought to 0 °C and 1M aq. HCl (4.16 ml, 4.16 mmol, 1.2 eq.) was added. The organic layer was extracted with EtOAc (x3) and the combined organic layers dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the acid **4.34** which was used without further purification.



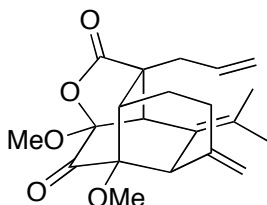
Vinyl Bromide Bicycle 4.36: In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved $Pb(OAc)_4$ (1.0 g, 2.26 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in 45 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 . Diphenic acid (**4.18**) (548 mg, 2.26 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was added, then the acid **4.33** (1.11 g, 4.53 mmol, 2.0 eq.). The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min, then the solvent was removed *in vacuo* on a rotary evaporator purged with N_2 . Toluene (50 ml) was added and the solvent again removed *in vacuo*, then this was repeated again in order to remove all residual acetic acid. To this solid was then added 45 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 and it was brought to 0 °C. Solid 3',5'-dimethoxy-4'-hydroxyacetophenone (**4.35**) (489 mg, 2.49 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added and the reaction stirred 25 min, then brought to ambient temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered through Celite with additional CH_2Cl_2 to give a yellow solution. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and column chromatography employed (SiO_2 ; 5% Et_3N /20% $EtOAc$ / 75% hexanes) to provide the desired ketal (475 mg, 48% yield).

The oxidative dearomatization product above was taken up in 22 ml anhydrous PhMe under N_2 atmosphere in a SurfaSil coated flask with magnetic stirring and heated at 90 °C for 7 h. Removal of the solvent *in vacuo* and column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20 → 30% $EtOAc$ /Hex) provided the bicycle **4.36** (284 mg, 60% yield) as a white solid. 1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.44 (dd, $J = 1.0, 2.0$, 1H), 5.88 (dddd, $J = 5.6, 8.8, 10.0, 17.1$, 1H), 5.30 – 5.11 (m, 4H), 4.51 (d, $J = 2.2$, 1H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.69 (dd, $J = 5.7, 13.6$, 1H), 2.49 (dd, $J = 2.4, 8.5$, 1H), 2.25 – 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.84 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.73 (dd, $J = 8.9, 13.6$, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 1.19 (dtd, $J = 5.4, 8.8, 14.4$, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 195.5, 192.6, 174.4, 141.0, 138.8, 133.2, 131.7, 122.2, 118.2, 97.7, 87.7, 54.0, 53.3, 52.8, 46.2, 41.8, 41.7, 33.7, 24.1, 23.5; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3080, 2978, 2944, 2848, 1790, 1759, 1678, 1628, 1444, 1261, 1239, 1180, 1054, 942 885, 593 cm^{-1} .

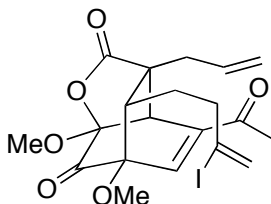


Vinyl Bromide Bicycle 4.37: In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (100 mg, 0.28 mmol) in 0.72 ml anhydrous THF. The solution was brought to –78 °C and *n*-BuLi (1.53 M in pentanes, 0.17 ml, 0.27 mmol) slowly added. The resultant yellow solution was stirred for 15 min, then brought to 0 °C. In a separate flame-dried flask under N_2

atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved bicycle **4.36** (37 mg, 84.2 μmol , 1.0 eq.) in 0.85 ml anhydrous THF at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. To this was added the prepared phosphonium ylide (0.29 ml of the 0.3 M soln., 88.4 μmol , 1.05 eq.) and the reaction mixture became red. The solution was allowed to stir for 15 min, then brought to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and stirred an additional 20 min. After this time a solution of sat. NH_4Cl was added, then brine, and the organic layer separated with EtOAc (x3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. Column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20% EtOAc/Hex) provided the desired **4.37** (17.8 mg, 48% yield) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 5.93 (d, $J = 1.5$, 1H), 5.79 (dtd, $J = 4.5$, 10.0, 17.1, 1H), 5.18 (s, 2H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 5.02 – 4.92 (m, 2H), 4.80 (s, 1H), 3.80 (d, $J = 2.4$, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 2.79 (ddt, $J = 1.6$, 4.2, 13.7, 1H), 2.50 (ddd, $J = 1.0$, 3.5, 7.8, 1H), 2.26 – 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.92 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.85 (dd, $J = 9.6$, 13.8, 1H), 1.47 (d, $J = 0.7$, 3H), 1.34 (dtd, $J = 6.3$, 8.3, 14.4, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 196.5, 175.0, 139.3, 139.1, 133.6, 133.2, 126.6, 120.9, 117.9, 114.8, 98.2, 87.5, 54.2, 53.8, 53.1, 46.2, 45.7, 41.7, 34.1, 23.5, 19.6; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3092, 2950, 2925, 2849, 1789, 1755, 1629, 1595, 1445, 1330, 1296, 1248, 1170, 1057, 933, 892, 682, 536 cm^{-1} .

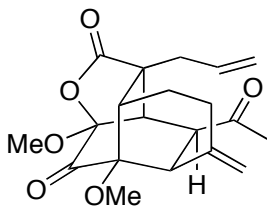


Bicycle 4.38: In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved the triene **4.37** (1.4 mg, 3.2 μmol , 1.0 eq.) in 0.32 ml anhydrous PhH at $50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. A solution of $n\text{-Bu}_3\text{SnH}$ (1.0 μl , 3.8 μmol , 1.2 eq.) and AIBN (0.10 mg, 0.64 μmol , 0.2 eq.) in 0.05 ml anhydrous PhH was added and the reaction mixture stirred for 2.5 h. The solvent was then stripped *in vacuo* and the resultant oil subjected to column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 10 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 30% EtOAc/Hex), providing **4.38** (1.0 mg, 91% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 5.86 (dtd, $J = 4.6$, 10.0, 17.1, 1H), 5.02 (dd, $J = 13.6$, 19.4, 2H), 4.82 (t, $J = 1.7$, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.63 (s, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.32 (s, 1H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 2.84 (dd, $J = 4.5$, 13.8, 1H), 2.44 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.14 (dd, $J = 9.9$, 13.6, 1H), 1.94 (td, $J = 5.1$, 13.9, 1H), 1.74 (dd, $J = 5.0$, 13.8, 1H), 1.52 (d, $J = 1.6$, 3H), 1.51 – 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.35 (d, $J = 1.0$, 3H), 1.30 – 1.26 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (determined by HSQCAD, gHMBCAD) δ 202.0, 175.3, 142.9, 137.5, 133.9, 120.8, 119.9, 113.0, 103.0, 83.6, 53.9, 52.9, 51.6, 50.7, 46.8, 35.4, 33.4, 28.3, 22.6, 21.1, 21.0; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 2907, 2849, 1787, 1756, 1588, 1443, 1310, 1242, 1080, 927 cm^{-1} .



Vinyl Iodide Bicycle 4.39: In a flame-dried flask under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring was combined acid **4.34** (500 mg, 1.71 mmol, 2 eq.) and diphenic acid (**4.18**) (207 m, 0.855 mmol, 1 eq.) in 8.6 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 at 0 °C. Lead tetraacetate (379 mg, 0.855 mmol, 1 eq.) was added and the reaction mixture became yellow, then green. After 30 min the solution was brought to ambient temperature and stirred an additional 30 min. The CH_2Cl_2 was removed *in vacuo* on an N_2 -purged rotary evaporator. Toluene (8.6 ml) was added and the solvent again removed *in vacuo*, then this was repeated twice again in order to remove all residual acetic acid. To this solid was then added 8.6 ml anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 and it was brought to 0 °C. Solid 3',5'-dimethoxy-4'-hydroxyacetophenone (**4.35**) (168 mg, 0.855 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was added and the reaction stirred 15 min, then brought to ambient temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered through Celite with additional CH_2Cl_2 to give a yellow solution. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and column chromatography employed (SiO_2 ; 5% AcOH/10% EtOAc/ 85% hexanes; then 40% EtOAc/60% hexanes) to provide first recovered acid **4.34**, then the desired ketal (226 mg, 54% yield).

The oxidative dearomatization product above was taken up in 9.3 ml anhydrous PhMe under N_2 atmosphere with magnetic stirring and heated at 70 °C for 15 h. Removal of the solvent *in vacuo* and column chromatography (SiO_2 ; 20% EtOAc/Hex) provided the bicycle **4.39** (119 mg, 53% yield) as a white solid. 1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.46 (dd, J = 1.1, 2.1, 1H), 5.88 (dddd, J = 5.6, 8.8, 10.0, 17.1, 1H), 5.61 (dd, J = 1.2, 2.9, 1H), 5.45 (d, J = 1.7, 1H), 5.27 – 5.14 (m, 2H), 4.51 (d, J = 2.2, 1H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.70 (ddt, J = 1.2, 5.7, 13.5, 1H), 2.48 (ddd, J = 0.9, 3.2, 8.5, 1H), 2.20 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 2.08 (dddd, J = 1.2, 6.5, 9.4, 14.6, 1H), 1.75 (dd, J = 8.8, 13.4, 1H), 1.77 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.21 – 1.12 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 195.5, 192.6, 174.4, 141.0, 138.8, 131.8, 127.0, 122.1, 110.5, 97.7, 87.7, 54.0, 53.4, 52.8, 46.1, 45.6, 41.8, 33.8, 24.7, 24.2; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3078, 2966, 2899, 2830, 1767, 1677, 1612, 1443, 1380, 1241, 1163, 1051, 942, 883, 808, 690, 594, 520 cm^{-1} .



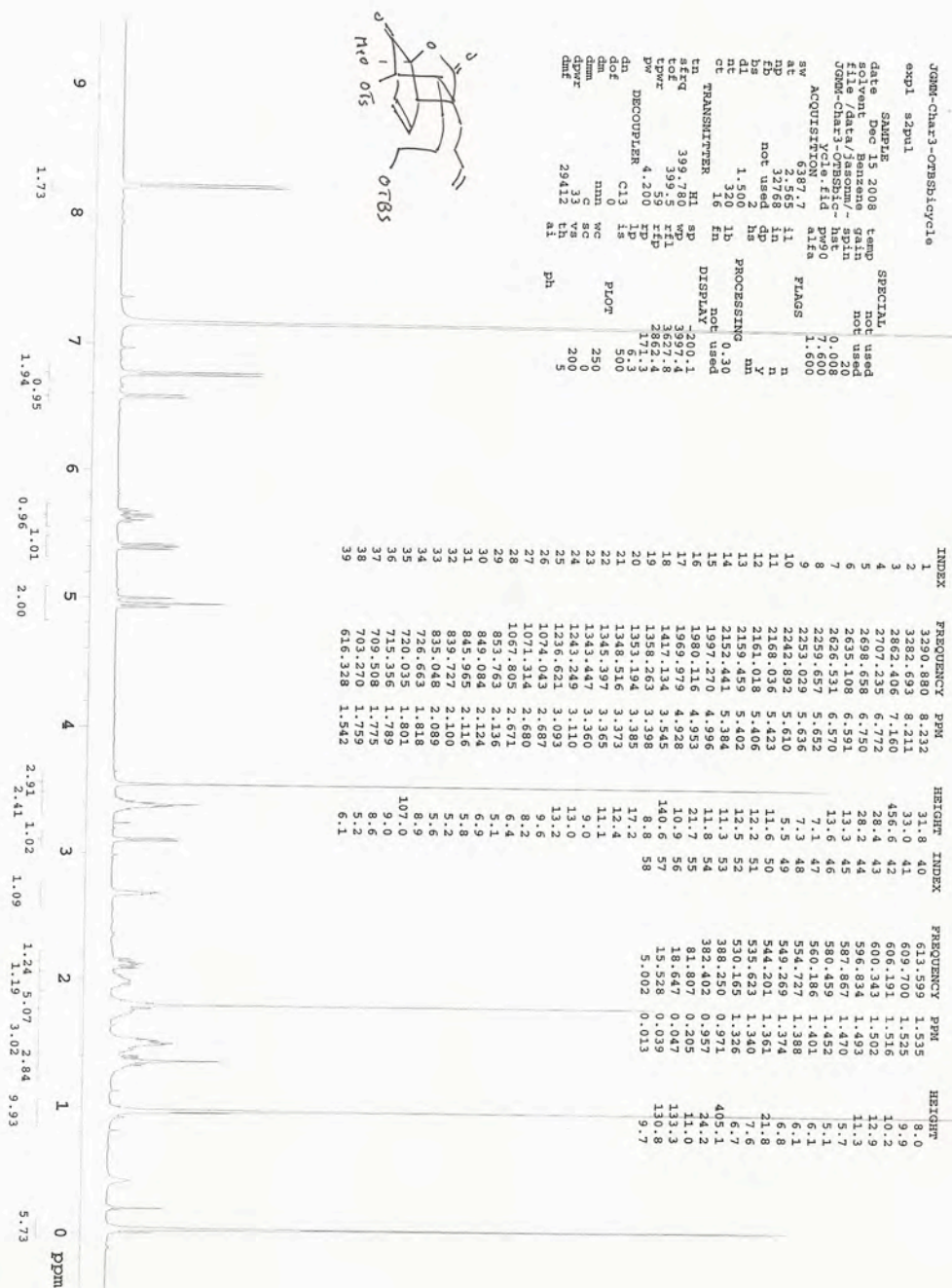
Stepwise Bicycle 4.40: In a flame-dried flask under N₂ atmosphere with magnetic stirring was dissolved vinyl iodide **4.39** (51 mg, 105 μmol, 1.0 eq.) in 2.1 ml anhydrous PhMe. The solution was brought to 80 °C, then *n*-Bu₃SnH (33 μl, 126 μmol, 1.2 eq.) and AIBN (1.7 mg, 10.5 μmol, 0.1 eq.) were added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 h, then an additional 1.7 mg AIBN was added. After an additional 2 h stirring, the reaction mixture was brought to ambient temperature and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude oil was subjected to column chromatography (SiO₂; 20 → 30 → 40% EtOAc/Hex) to provide the cyclization product **4.40** (12.3 mg, 40% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.23 (ddt, *J* = 7.1, 10.3, 17.2, 1H), 5.83 (d, *J* = 17.2, 1H), 5.33 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 10.3, 1H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 4.50 (s, 1H), 3.50 (s, 4H), 3.04 (d, *J* = 12.1, 1H), 2.96 (s, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.83 (t, *J* = 6.3, 2H), 2.65 (d, *J* = 12.1, 1H), 2.30 (s, 1H), 1.99 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.77 – 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 3H) 1.37 – 1.22 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 205.4, 202.8, 175.7, 142.2, 133.1, 121.7, 115.8, 102.8, 82.8, 54.0, 52.1, 51.7, 48.4, 44.7, 41.7, 35.3, 33.4, 30.4, 27.6, 21.6; FTIR (thin film, KCl) 3078, 2950, 2850, 1788, 1758, 1712, 1445, 1316, 1240, 1184, 1114, 1082, 980, 908, 682, 556 cm⁻¹.

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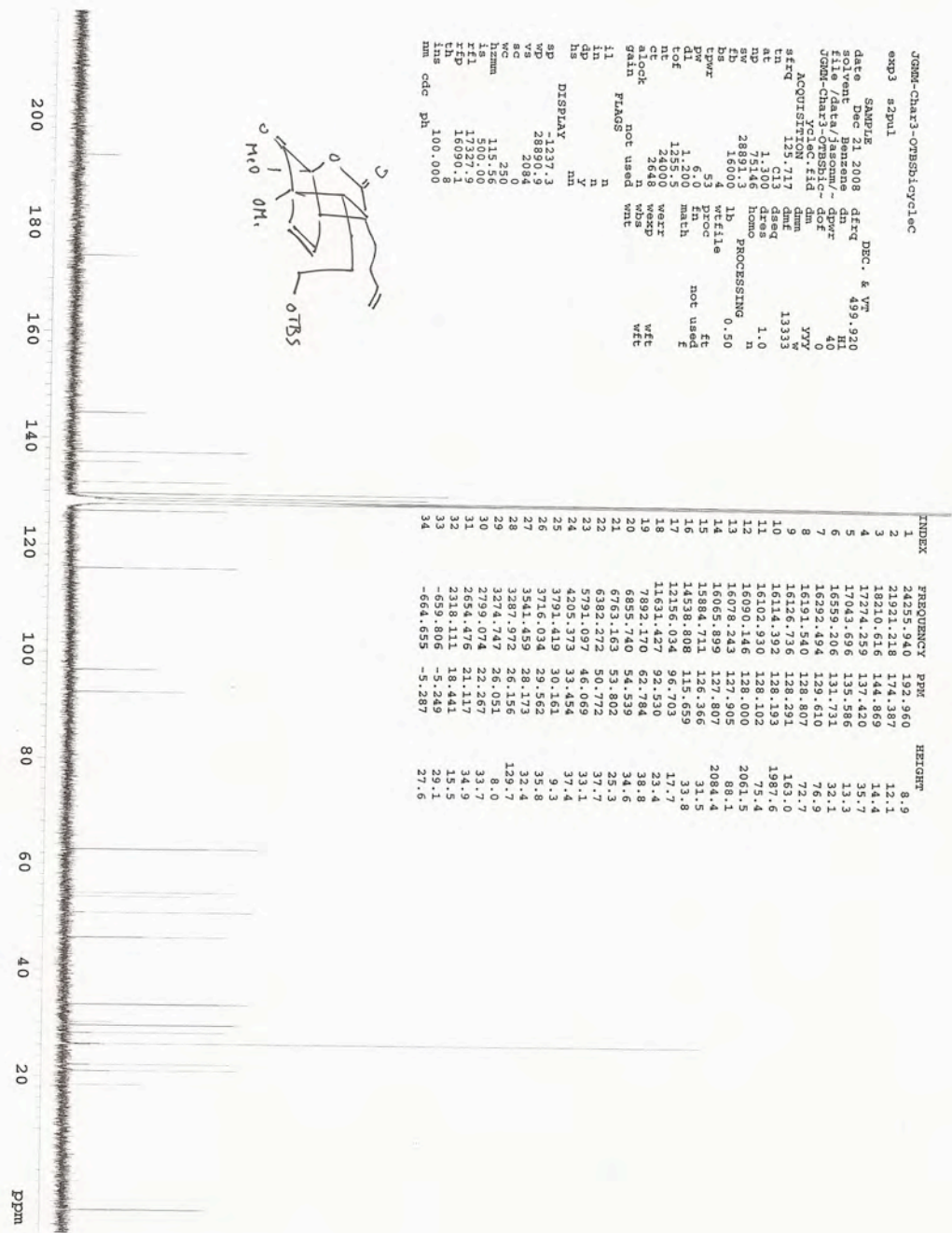
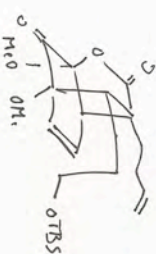
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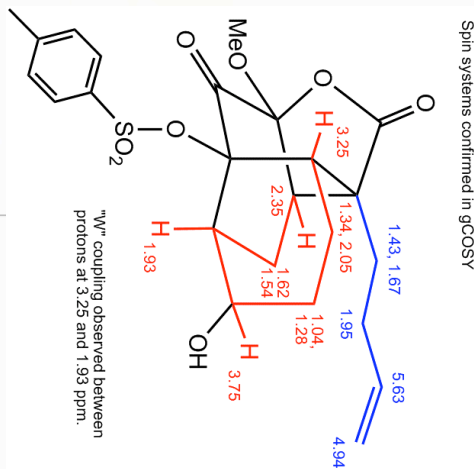
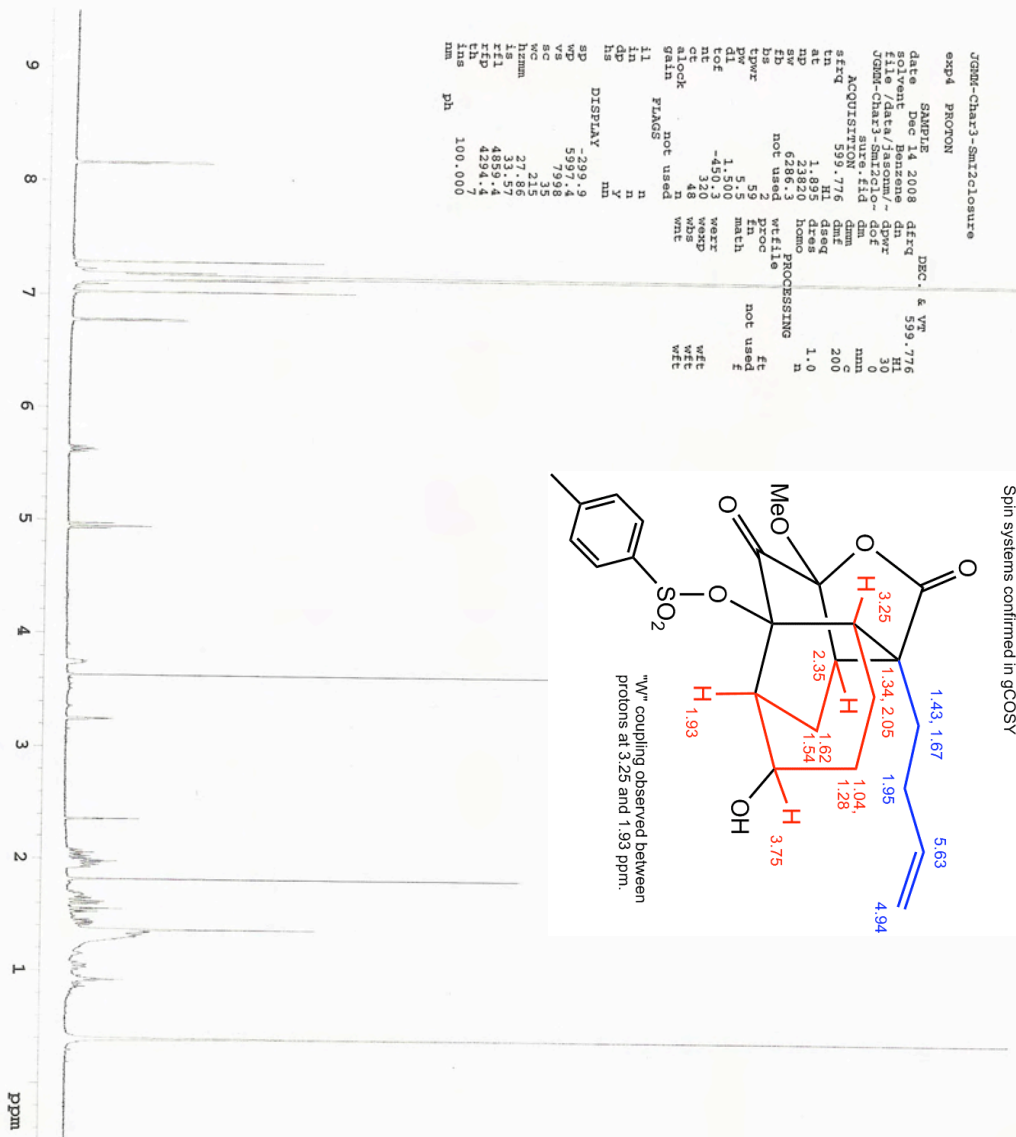





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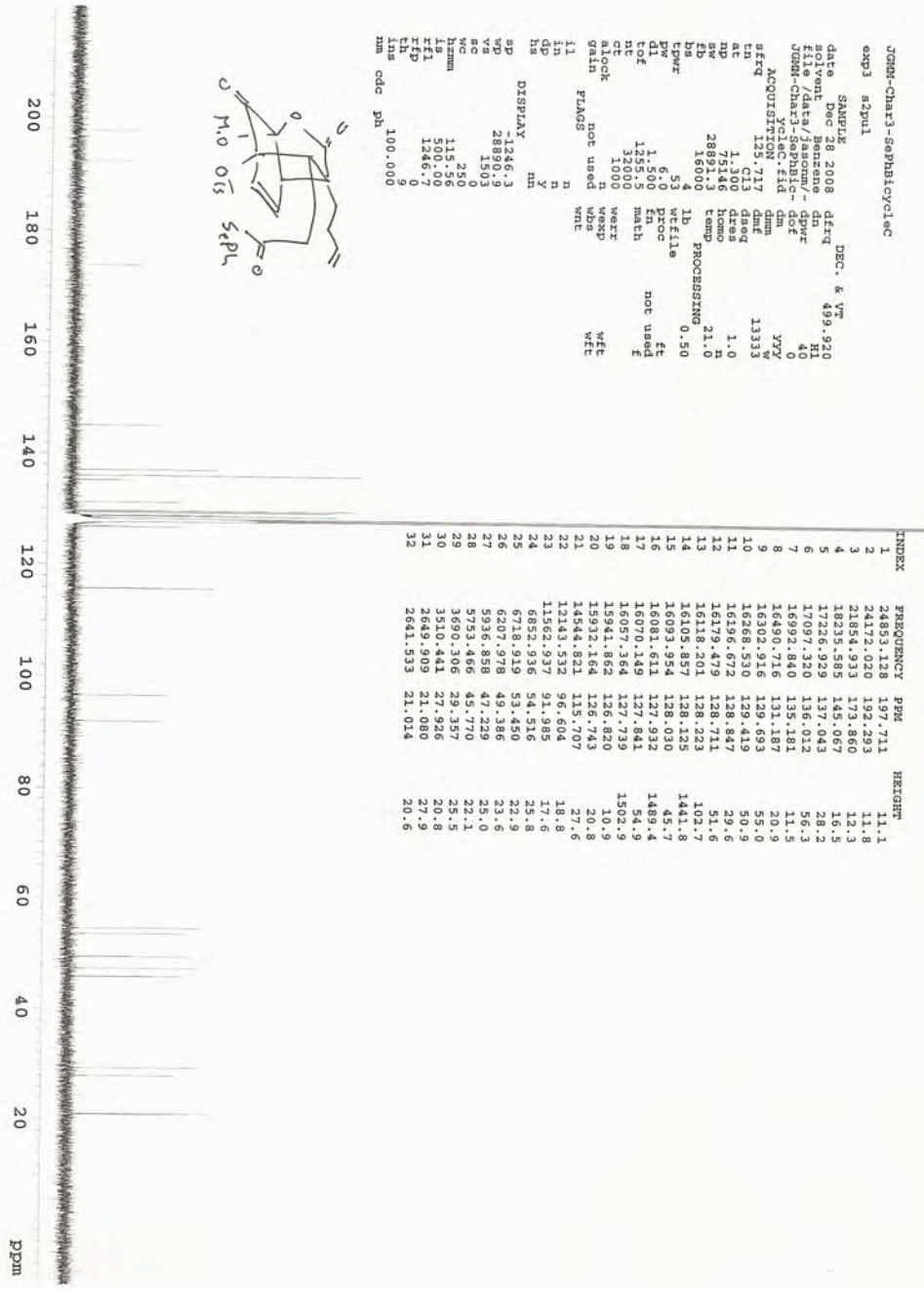
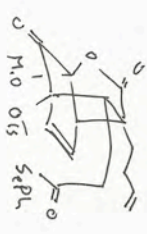



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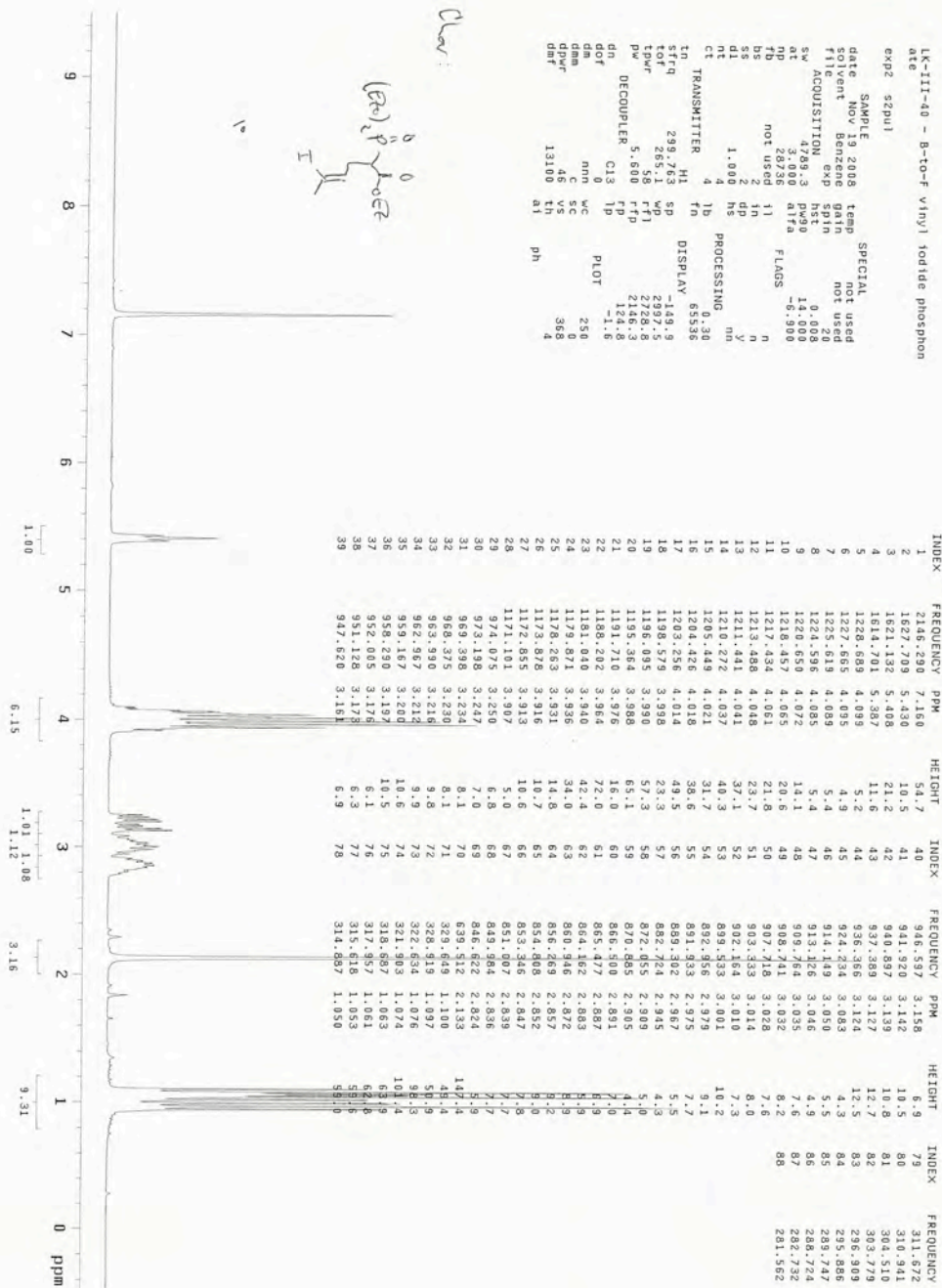
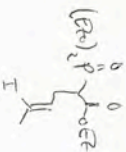
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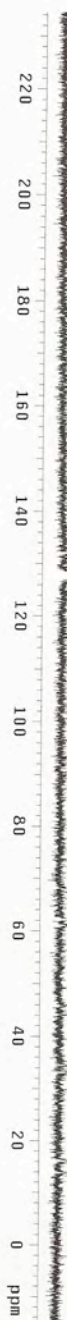
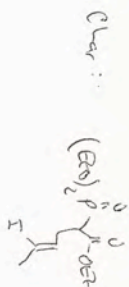


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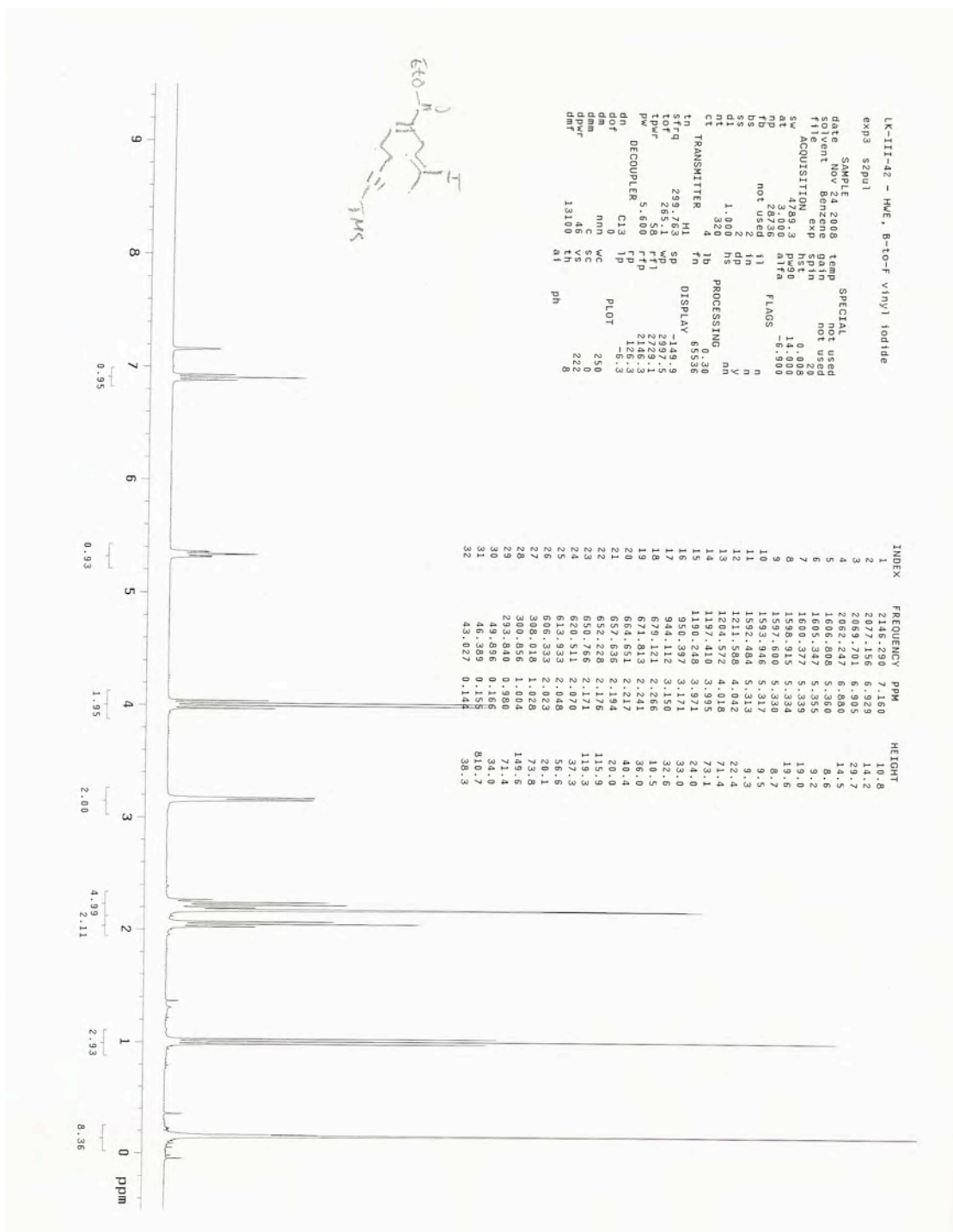


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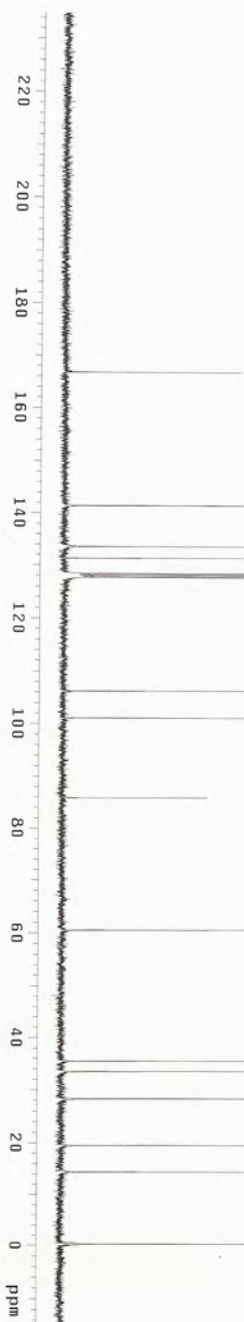
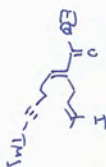
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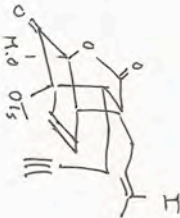


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 5.7
 4.5
 4.4
 3.5
 3.4
 2.6
 2.5
 2.4
 1.2
 1.1
 1.0
 0.9
 0.8
 0.7
 0.6
 0.5
 0.4
 0.3
 0.2
 0.1
 0.0

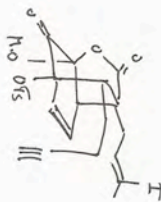


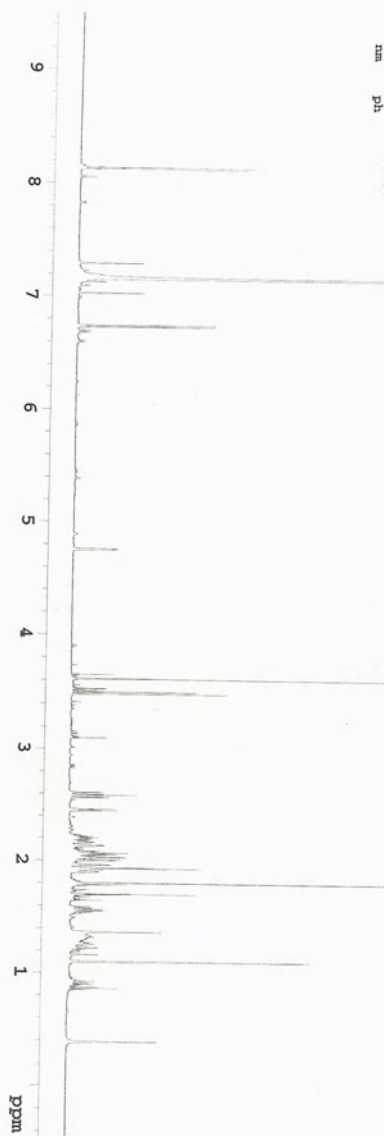
INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	12566.143	146.715	33.2
2	10655.697	141.372	54.6
3	10002.486	133.439	46.7
4	9956.386	133.295	46.7
5	9672.091	126.320	118.3
6	9667.996	126.000	118.3
7	9663.616	127.677	118.9
8	8004.211	108.192	37.9
9	7617.050	100.166	37.9
10	6483.968	85.757	27.3
11	5931.486	80.517	45.8
12	5591.486	75.277	45.8
13	2521.714	32.450	60.3
14	2130.685	28.287	60.3
15	1467.212	14.366	69.2
16	1001.434	14.367	53.1
17	17.092	0.237	152.5

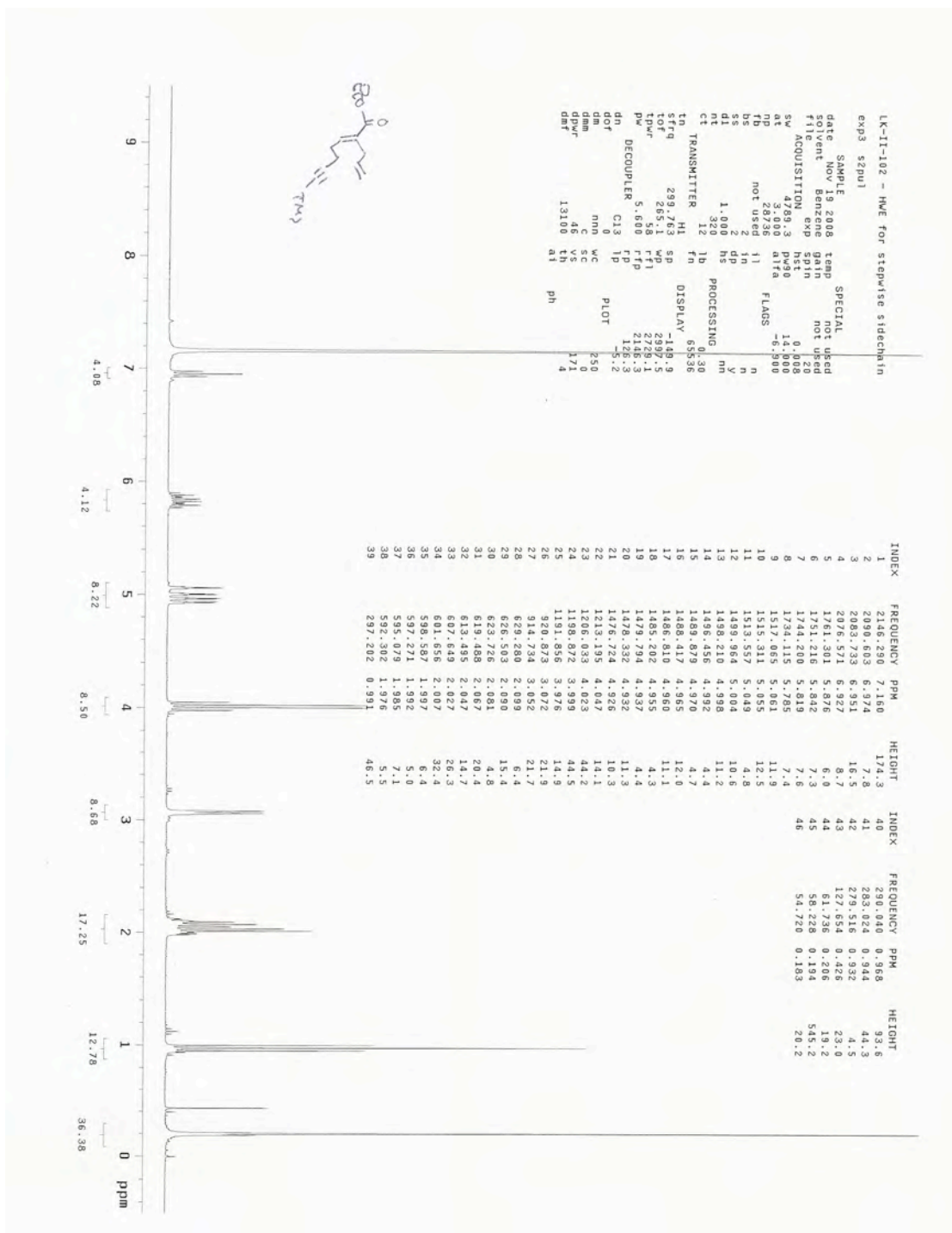




INDEX	FREQUENCY	PM	HEIGHT
1	24209.651	192.592	13.4
2	18293.358	173.847	13.6
3	18221.196	145.953	23.4
4	17013.278	133.144	18.4
5	16494.843	131.319	16.6
6	16388.644	129.697	38.6
7	16239.969	128.669	68.5
8	16177.874	128.598	134.8
9	16166.392	128.591	1957.8
10	16104.392	128.193	60.7
11	16090.146	128.000	2020.9
12	16077.852	127.902	108.6
13	16065.889	127.807	2034.1
14	15969.225	106.105	21.7
15	13589.425	91.935	28.4
16	12210.428	91.937	28.4
17	11556.924	82.567	24.6
18	10378.983	70.259	54.5
19	8836.903	54.802	42.2
20	6688.804	54.802	30.9
21	6653.758	52.783	31.6
22	6141.129	48.584	38.6
23	5906.118	48.584	30.8
24	4577.079	37.267	30.5
25	4311.104	34.801	40.2
26	3122.655	24.841	46.2
27	2656.680	21.134	42.3
28	2374.098	18.886	43.2



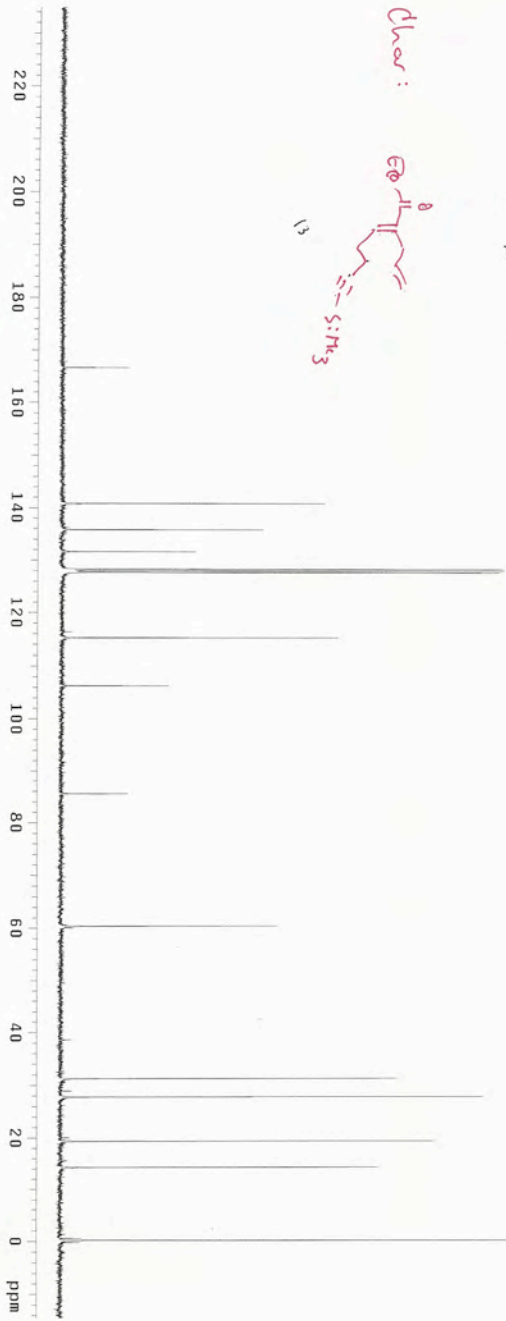


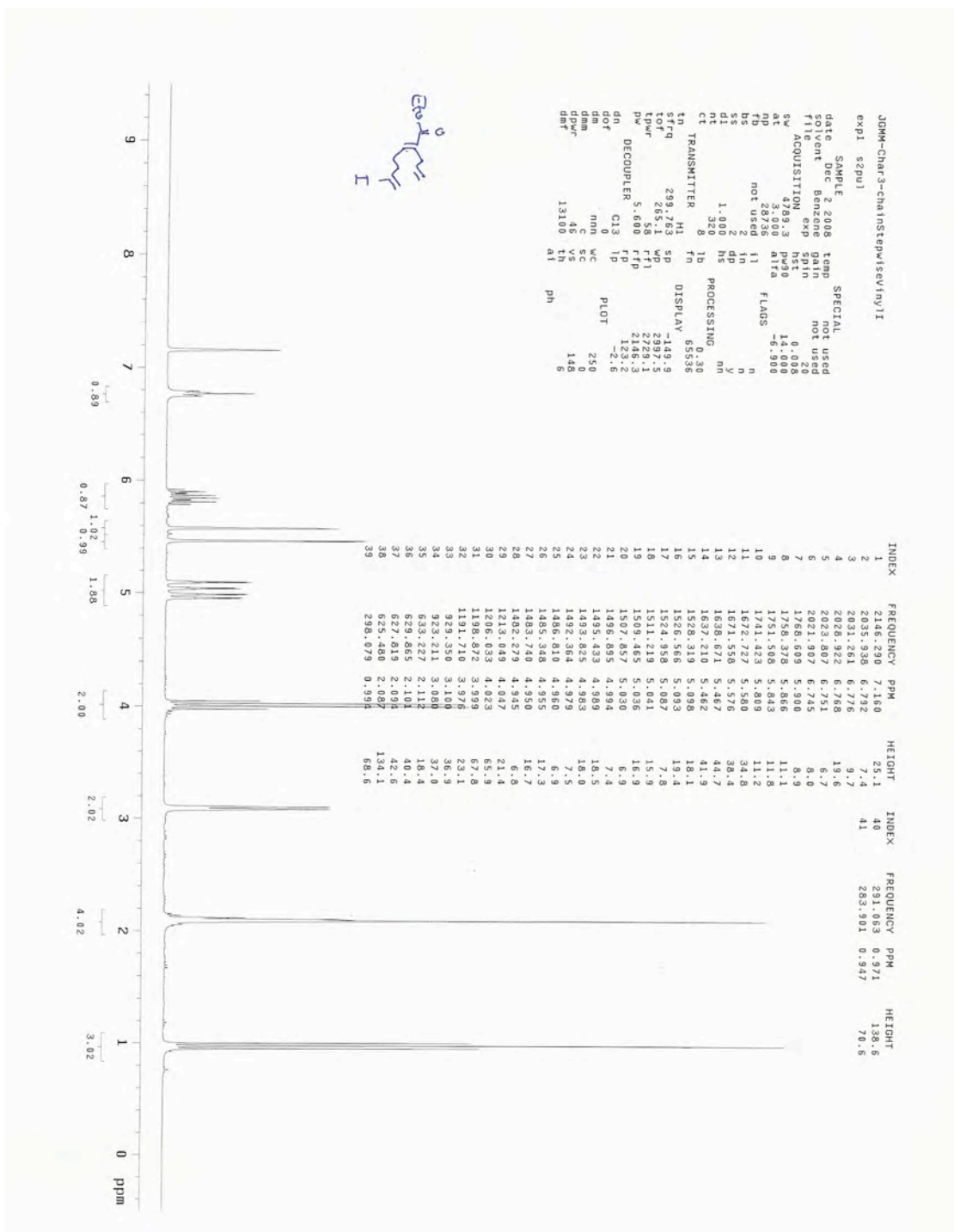


LK-11-102C - H₂C, for stepwise chain
exp3 52pu1

SAMPLE		SPECIAL	
date	Nov 2008	temp	not used
solvent	Benzene	gain	not used
file	ACQUISITION	exp	not used
sp	102397.0	hist	0.008
at	2.500	offset	14.980
np	83984	flags	8.980
nb	not used	11	n
di	1.000	12	n
dl	3200	13	n
nt	3200	14	n
ct	TRANSMITTER	15	n
tn	75.383	16	n
sfreq	727.6	17	n
tpw	59	18	n
pw	6.000	19	n
dn	DECOUPLER	20	n
dof	0	21	n
dm	yy	22	n
dmr	36	23	n
dmf	7700	24	n
at	ph	25	n
th	6	26	n

INDEX	FREQUENCY	PPM	HEIGHT
1	12558.972	166.620	12.5
2	10611.152	140.778	49.9
3	10233.692	135.770	38.1
4	9919.046	131.596	25.4
5	9672.951	128.320	84.1
6	9477.958	126.000	84.4
7	9253.989	122.680	83.6
8	8973.983	118.247	20.8
9	8908.513	116.243	12.6
10	8446.471	85.525	41.6
11	4549.419	60.357	64.0
12	2350.055	31.178	80.5
13	2093.061	27.769	71.1
14	1459.181	19.359	60.3
15	1076.271	14.279	148.4
16	12.442	0.165	





JOHN-Char3-c1na1nstepw1sev1n11C
 exp2 52pul

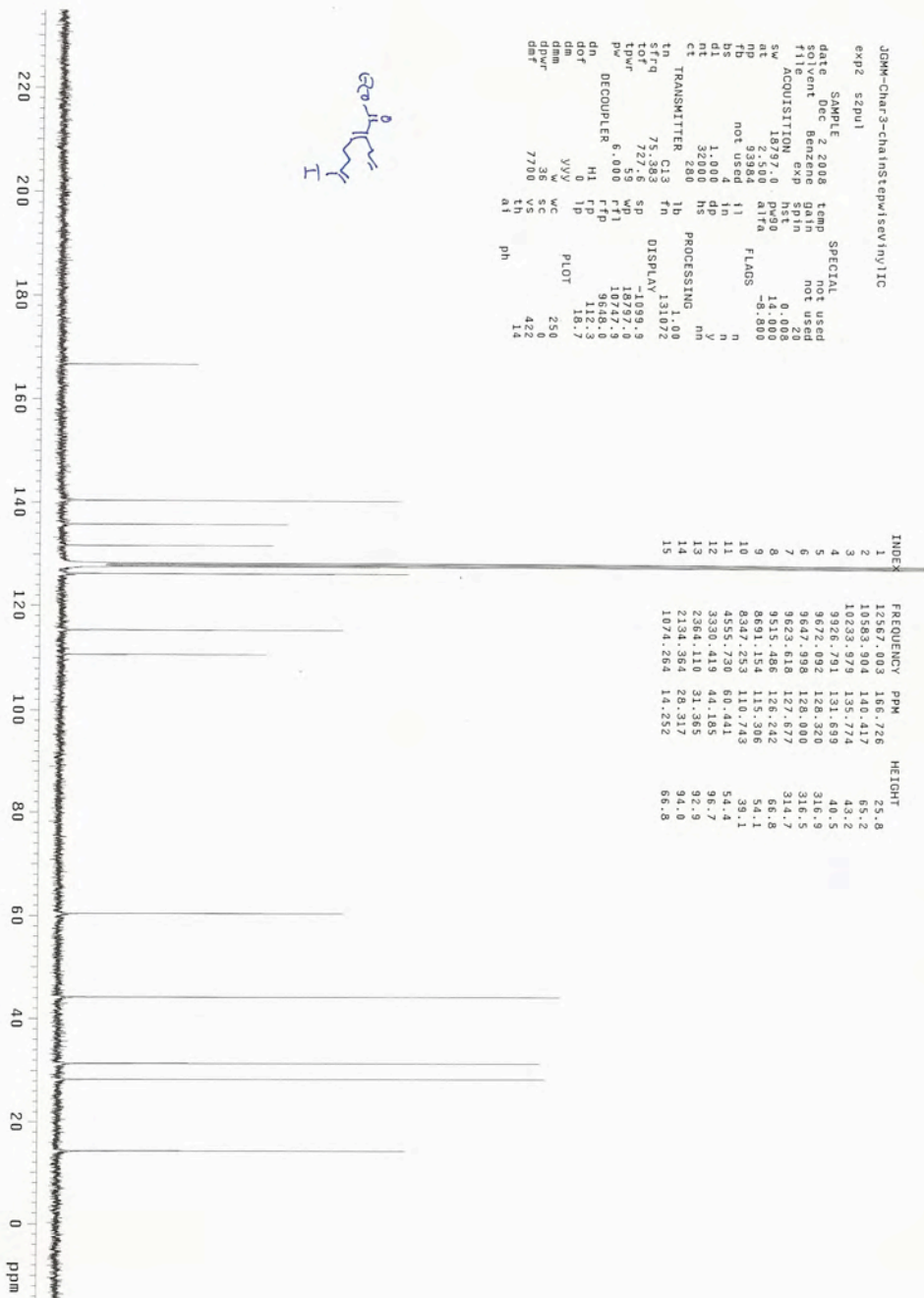
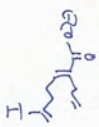
SAMPLE 2 2008
 date 2008
 solvent Benzene
 file 00000000
 ACQUISITION
 exp 0000
 nt 32000
 ct 280

TEMP not used
 not used
 0.000
 14.000
 8.000

PROCESSING
 1.00
 131072

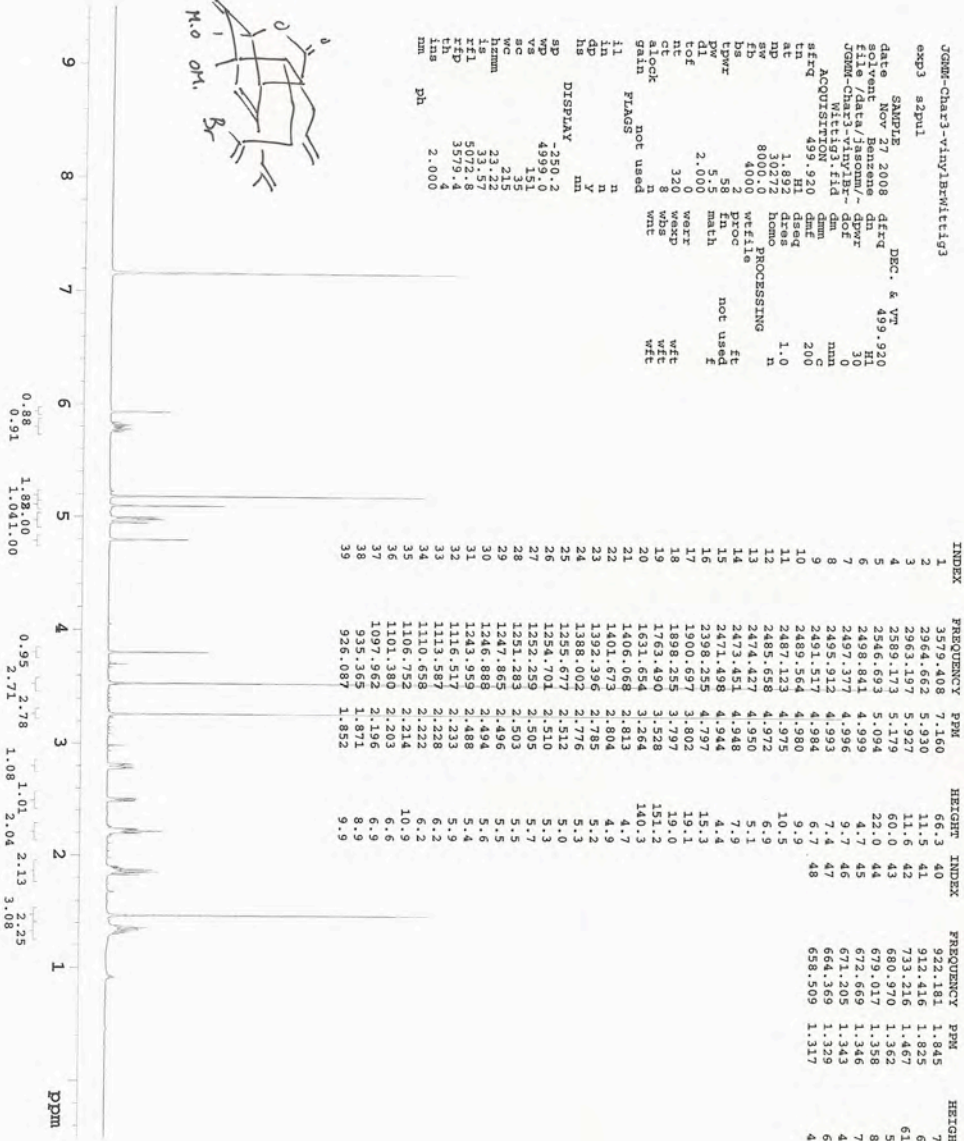
TOF 75.383
 fwhm 727.6
 pw 55
 DECOUPLER HI
 dn 0
 dm 0
 dpm 35
 dpwr 35
 daf 7700

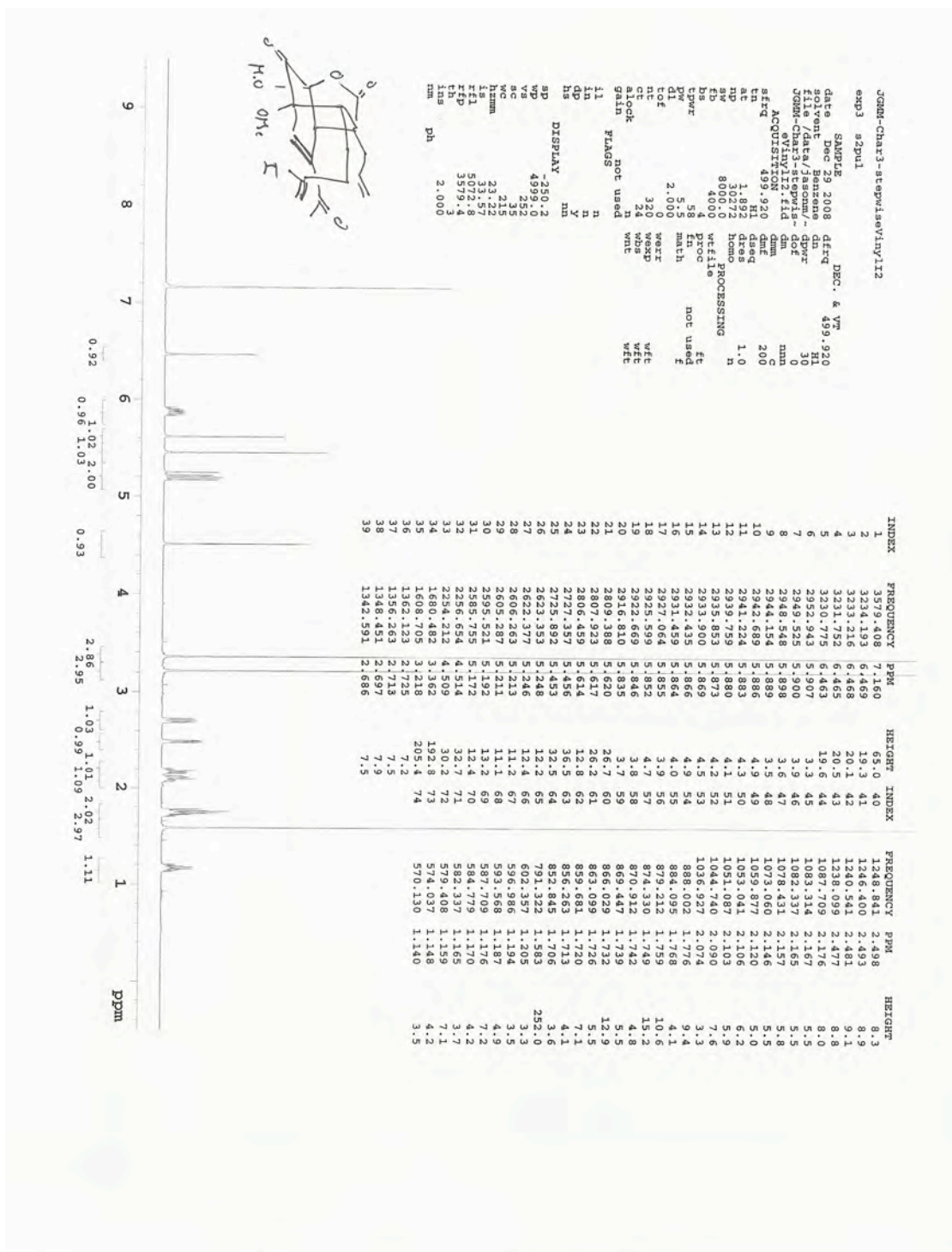
TH 1b
 DISPLAY 131072
 SP -1099.9
 WP 18797.0
 FT1 18747.9
 FT2 18747.9
 FT3 912.3
 TP 18.7
 PLOT 250
 SC 422
 VS 14
 TH 14



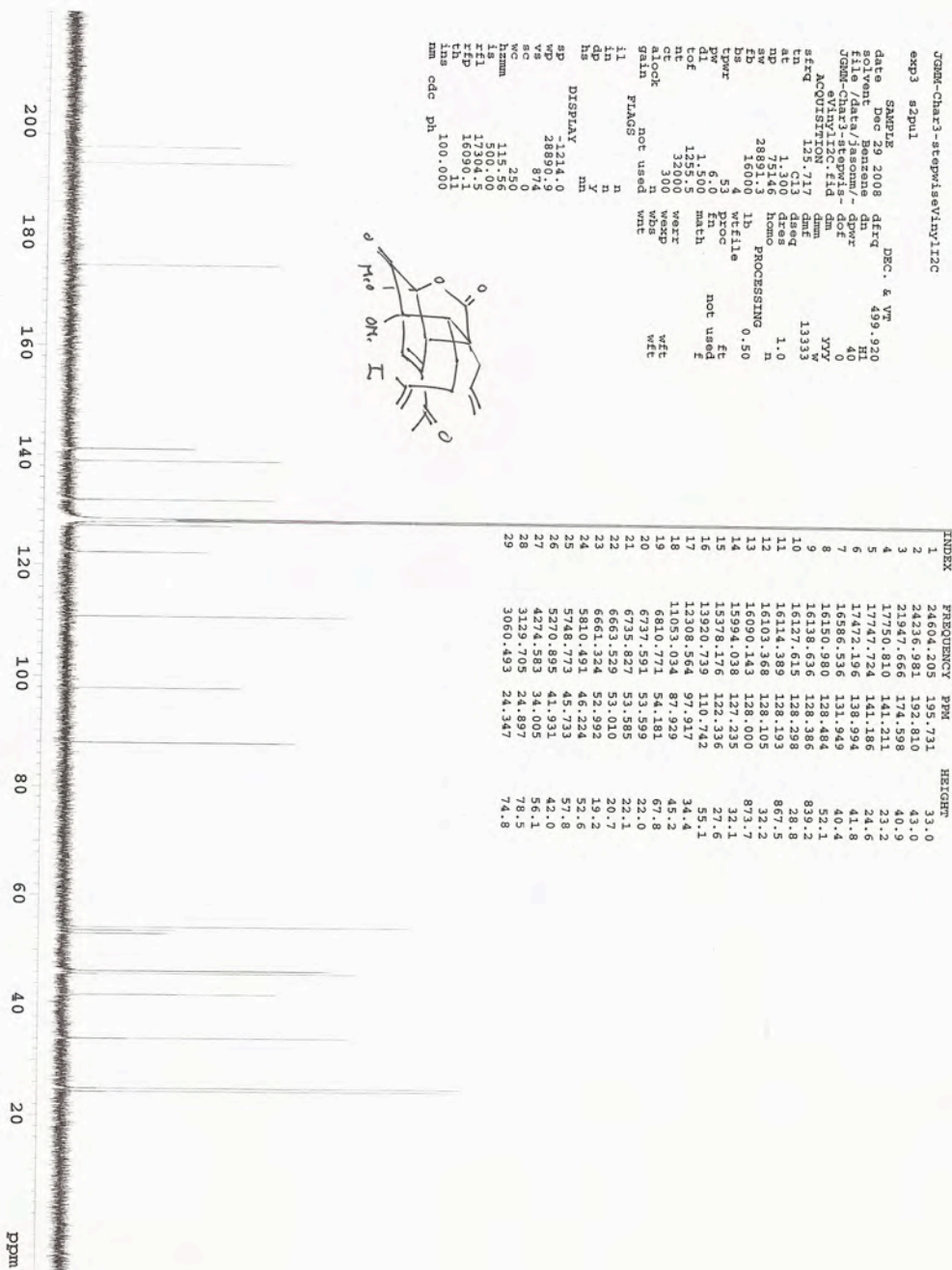
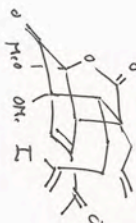


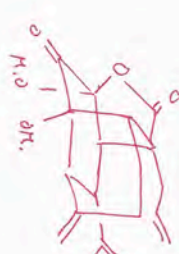
JNM-Char3-VINylBzWt11g3									
exp3	s2p1								
SAMPLE	DEC. 4	VT							
date	Nov 2008	499.920							
solvent	Benzene	dn							
file	/data/jsscm/	dpwr							
JNM-Char3-VINylBz-	DOF	nm							
Wt11g3	nm	0							
ACQUISITION	fid	nm							
freq	499.920	dmf							
ch	h1	disq							
nd	1	hres							
sv	10272	hres							
fb	8000.0	hres							
h1	4000	weFile							
dpwr	5.5	proc							
flf	2.000	math							
nt	0	weir							
ct	320	wdw							
clock	n	wnt							
gain	not used								
il	n								
in	n								
hp	y								
hs	nm								
DISPLAY	-250.2								
ap	4999.0								
vp	1								
vc	1.35								
wc	215								
hzmm	23.22								
refl	5073.8								
rfp	3579.4								
th	4								
nm	2.000								
ph									





JHM-Char3-sep1sevy112C
exp3 s2p1
date Dec 29 2008 dfreq 499.920
solvent Benzene d6
file /data/jssom/-dof
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ACQUISITION 44
sfrq 125.717 dnm 13333
at 1.503 dnm 1.0
sv 28891.3
bd 75146 homo
b2 16000 lb file
tprw 53 pproc 0.50
tpe 6.0 fn
tbf 1.500 match
ntf 13000 weat
clock 300 not used
spin flags not used
ll n
hl n
hs y
sp Display nm
sp -1214.0
vc 28890.9
wc 1.250
wv 150.36
sc 87.0
nc 0
kcp 17304.5
kfp 16090.1
lms 11
nm cdc ph 100.000





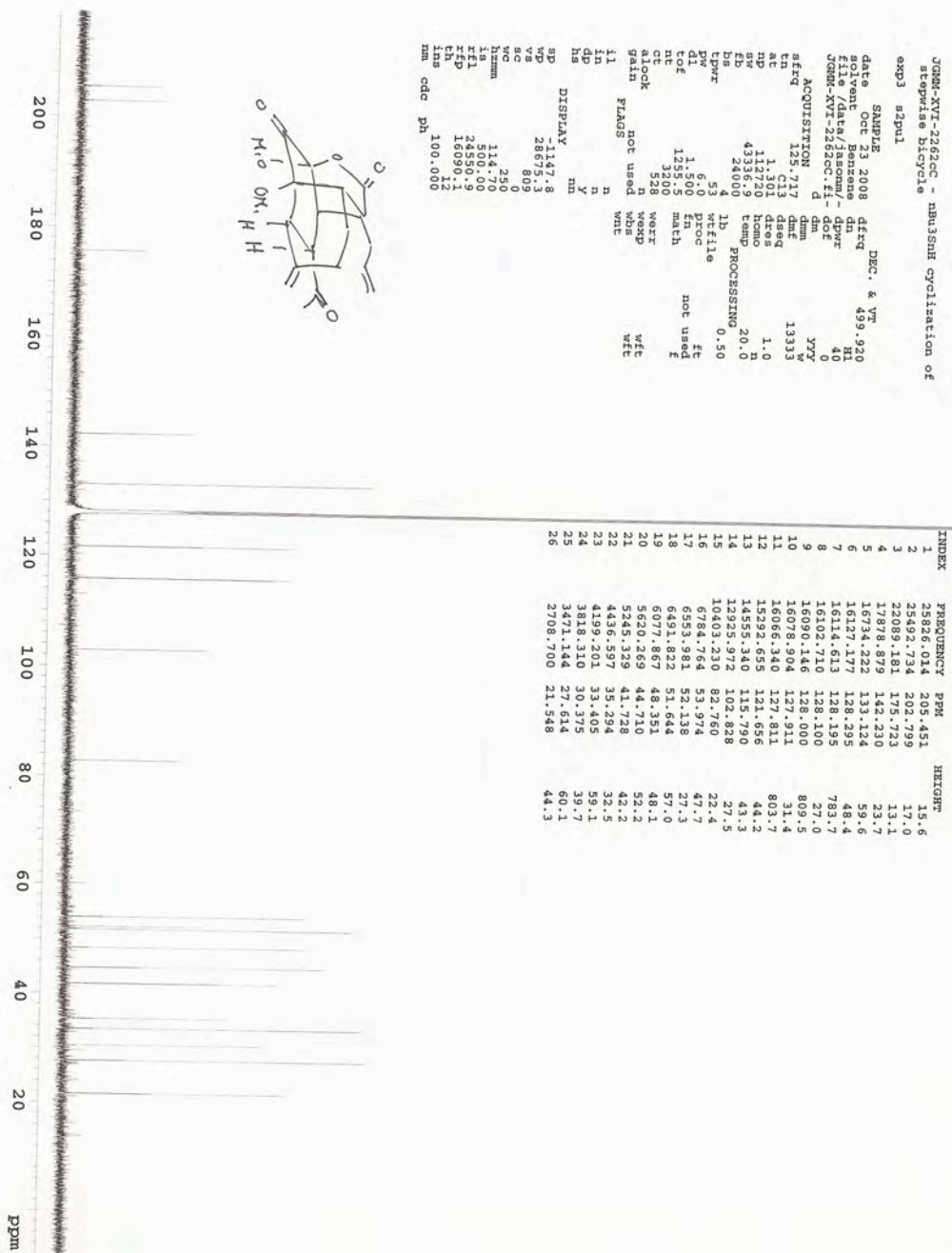
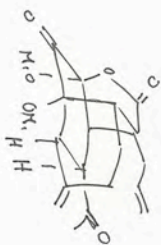
JQM-XVI-2262c - nmr3sm cyclization of
stepwise bicyclic

exp3 82pul

date Oct 23 2008 dltq 499.920
time 12:00:00 dm
file /data/jqm3sm-
JQM-XVI-2262c.f1-
dof

ACQUISITION d dm
seq 125.717 dnm
at 1.301 dresq 1333
av 4317.0 homo 1.0
fb 28000 temp PROCESSING 20.0
bs 4 1b welle 0.50
pwr 33 welle
di 1.500 fn not used
toe 1235.5 math
ct 3200
a1ock 320 n west
gain not used wbs wfc
flast n wfc
in n
dp y
na y

DISPLAY nm
sp 1147.8
vp 28675.3
vs 809
vc 250
hzmm 114.70
18 500.00
18 141
rfp 14030.3
ch 14030.3
ins 12
nm cdc ph 100.000



^1H : confirmed by ^1H COSY, NOESY

^{13}C : confirmed by HSQCAD, gHMBCAD

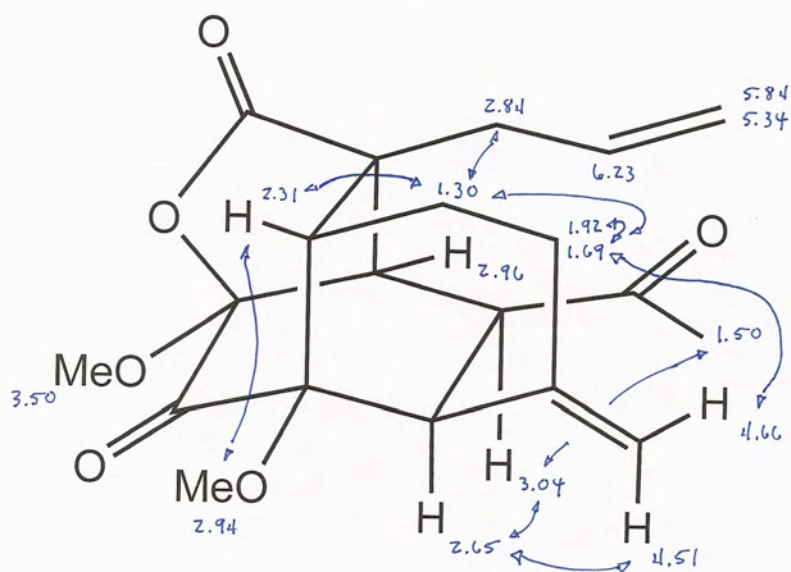
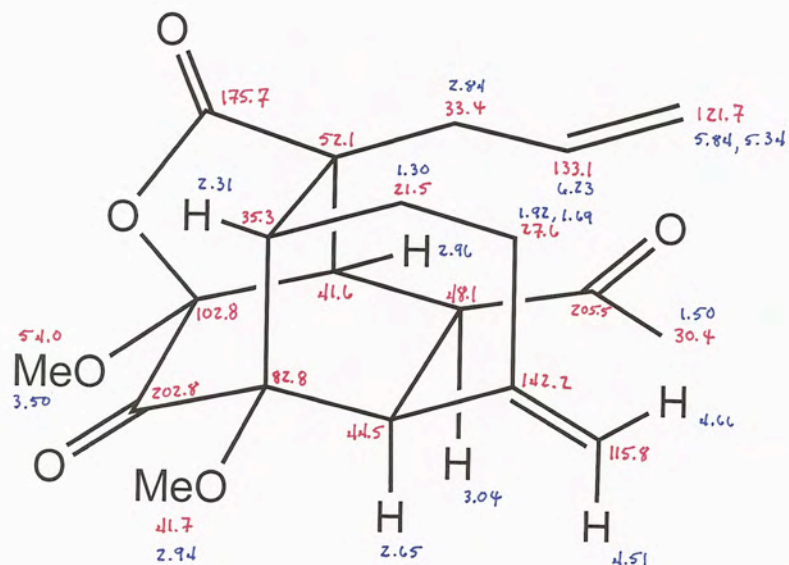


Figure A4.1. ^1H and ^{13}C shifts and NOESY correlations for compound 4.40.

A4.3 Crystal Structure Data for Bicycle 4.36

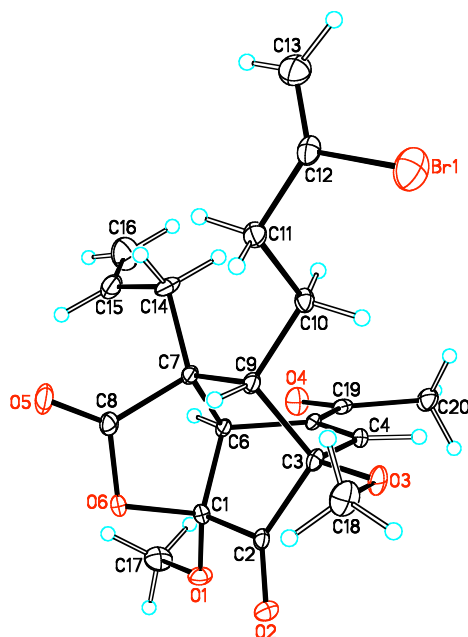


Figure A4.2. ORTEP diagram of **4.36**.

Table A4.1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **4.36**.

Empirical formula	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ Br O ₆	
Formula weight	439.29	
Temperature	173(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	P-1	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 6.8403(4) Å	a = 111.917(3)°
	b = 10.8899(7) Å	b = 93.099(4)°
	c = 14.4402(9) Å	g = 103.583(3)°
Volume	957.95(10) Å ³	
Z	2	
Density (calculated)	1.523 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	2.180 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	452	

Table A4.1 (Continued)

Crystal size	0.40 x 0.15 x 0.02 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	2.96 to 26.37°.
Index ranges	-8<=h<=8, -13<=k<=13, -18<=l<=18
Reflections collected	22233
Independent reflections	3915 [R(int) = 0.0480]
Completeness to theta = 26.37°	99.6 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.9577 and 0.4760
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	3915 / 0 / 247
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.120
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0568, wR2 = 0.1578
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0703, wR2 = 0.1641
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.538 and -0.835 e.Å ⁻³

Table A4.2. Atomic coordinates (x 10⁴) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²x 10³) for **4.36**. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
Br(1)	-3138(1)	-539(1)	3728(1)	38(1)
O(1)	6532(4)	5470(2)	2501(2)	17(1)
O(2)	6840(4)	4074(2)	3725(2)	18(1)
O(3)	3301(4)	3149(2)	4415(2)	18(1)
O(4)	1450(4)	6675(3)	2452(2)	23(1)
O(5)	3328(4)	1125(3)	437(2)	23(1)
O(6)	5321(3)	3135(2)	1523(2)	15(1)
C(1)	5021(5)	4320(3)	2360(2)	13(1)
C(2)	5249(5)	3970(3)	3289(2)	12(1)
C(3)	3137(5)	3440(3)	3557(2)	13(1)
C(4)	2271(5)	4641(3)	3790(2)	13(1)

Table A4.2 (Continued)

C(5)	2076(5)	5071(3)	3059(2)	12(1)
C(6)	2800(5)	4279(3)	2109(2)	11(1)
C(7)	1839(5)	2711(3)	1692(2)	12(1)
C(8)	3486(5)	2191(3)	1117(2)	15(1)
C(9)	1790(5)	2227(3)	2593(2)	13(1)
C(10)	-318(5)	1701(3)	2843(3)	15(1)
C(11)	-1306(6)	178(4)	2211(3)	20(1)
C(12)	-3322(6)	-361(3)	2470(3)	20(1)
C(13)	-5090(7)	-723(4)	1928(3)	30(1)
C(14)	-155(5)	2205(3)	966(3)	17(1)
C(15)	23(6)	2655(4)	106(3)	21(1)
C(16)	-1061(7)	3331(5)	-133(3)	34(1)
C(17)	6420(6)	6031(4)	1749(3)	24(1)
C(18)	3935(6)	1951(4)	4300(3)	25(1)
C(19)	1385(5)	6293(3)	3143(3)	15(1)
C(20)	639(6)	7035(4)	4092(3)	20(1)

Table A4.3. Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for **4.36**.

Br(1)-C(12)	1.897(4)
O(1)-C(1)	1.362(4)
O(1)-C(17)	1.438(5)
O(2)-C(2)	1.187(4)
O(3)-C(3)	1.394(4)
O(3)-C(18)	1.425(5)
O(4)-C(19)	1.215(5)
O(5)-C(8)	1.184(4)
O(6)-C(8)	1.357(4)
O(6)-C(1)	1.467(4)
C(1)-C(6)	1.529(5)
C(1)-C(2)	1.535(5)

Table A4.3 (Continued)

C(2)-C(3)	1.551(5)
C(3)-C(4)	1.494(5)
C(3)-C(9)	1.564(4)
C(4)-C(5)	1.317(5)
C(5)-C(19)	1.480(5)
C(5)-C(6)	1.504(4)
C(6)-C(7)	1.541(4)
C(7)-C(8)	1.526(5)
C(7)-C(14)	1.525(5)
C(7)-C(9)	1.574(5)
C(9)-C(10)	1.536(5)
C(10)-C(11)	1.522(4)
C(11)-C(12)	1.492(5)
C(12)-C(13)	1.294(6)
C(14)-C(15)	1.496(5)
C(15)-C(16)	1.276(6)
C(19)-C(20)	1.495(5)
C(1)-O(1)-C(17)	116.1(3)
C(3)-O(3)-C(18)	116.2(3)
C(8)-O(6)-C(1)	108.3(2)
O(1)-C(1)-O(6)	109.6(3)
O(1)-C(1)-C(6)	119.7(3)
O(6)-C(1)-C(6)	104.6(2)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	108.7(3)
O(6)-C(1)-C(2)	104.4(3)
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	108.8(3)
O(2)-C(2)-C(1)	123.8(3)
O(2)-C(2)-C(3)	125.2(3)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	111.0(3)
O(3)-C(3)-C(4)	108.7(3)
O(3)-C(3)-C(2)	112.2(3)
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	102.9(3)

Table A4.3 (Continued)

O(3)-C(3)-C(9)	115.2(3)
C(4)-C(3)-C(9)	108.3(3)
C(2)-C(3)-C(9)	108.8(3)
C(5)-C(4)-C(3)	116.2(3)
C(4)-C(5)-C(19)	125.4(3)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	114.3(3)
C(19)-C(5)-C(6)	120.1(3)
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	109.3(3)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	113.8(3)
C(1)-C(6)-C(7)	99.1(3)
C(8)-C(7)-C(14)	109.6(3)
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	100.8(3)
C(14)-C(7)-C(6)	114.2(3)
C(8)-C(7)-C(9)	105.8(3)
C(14)-C(7)-C(9)	115.8(3)
C(6)-C(7)-C(9)	109.3(2)
O(5)-C(8)-O(6)	121.4(3)
O(5)-C(8)-C(7)	128.8(3)
O(6)-C(8)-C(7)	109.8(3)
C(10)-C(9)-C(3)	109.5(3)
C(10)-C(9)-C(7)	116.7(3)
C(3)-C(9)-C(7)	108.4(3)
C(11)-C(10)-C(9)	113.0(3)
C(12)-C(11)-C(10)	113.7(3)
C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	127.0(4)
C(13)-C(12)-Br(1)	119.4(3)
C(11)-C(12)-Br(1)	113.6(3)
C(15)-C(14)-C(7)	113.0(3)
C(16)-C(15)-C(14)	125.9(4)
O(4)-C(19)-C(5)	119.9(3)
O(4)-C(19)-C(20)	121.7(3)
C(5)-C(19)-C(20)	118.4(3)

Table A4.4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.36**. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2p^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$.

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
Br(1)	53(1)	32(1)	29(1)	16(1)	7(1)	8(1)
O(1)	13(1)	20(1)	17(1)	9(1)	0(1)	-2(1)
O(2)	14(1)	21(1)	15(1)	5(1)	-2(1)	4(1)
O(3)	26(1)	22(1)	9(1)	9(1)	4(1)	10(1)
O(4)	31(1)	23(1)	22(1)	13(1)	6(1)	12(1)
O(5)	29(1)	20(1)	14(1)	0(1)	7(1)	8(1)
O(6)	14(1)	18(1)	11(1)	2(1)	5(1)	5(1)
C(1)	12(2)	15(1)	11(1)	4(1)	4(1)	4(1)
C(2)	14(2)	12(1)	9(1)	1(1)	3(1)	5(1)
C(3)	16(2)	14(1)	8(1)	4(1)	1(1)	3(1)
C(4)	12(1)	15(2)	9(1)	1(1)	3(1)	4(1)
C(5)	10(1)	10(1)	9(1)	-2(1)	1(1)	1(1)
C(6)	12(1)	10(1)	8(1)	2(1)	1(1)	3(1)
C(7)	13(2)	10(1)	9(1)	2(1)	2(1)	1(1)
C(8)	18(2)	19(2)	10(1)	7(1)	3(1)	6(1)
C(9)	14(2)	11(1)	9(1)	2(1)	2(1)	4(1)
C(10)	19(2)	11(1)	14(2)	3(1)	6(1)	3(1)
C(11)	21(2)	14(2)	19(2)	2(1)	7(1)	-1(1)
C(12)	28(2)	12(2)	16(2)	5(1)	6(1)	1(1)
C(13)	32(2)	25(2)	29(2)	11(2)	4(2)	1(2)
C(14)	16(2)	15(2)	14(2)	5(1)	-5(1)	-3(1)
C(15)	24(2)	21(2)	13(2)	3(1)	1(1)	3(1)
C(16)	40(2)	44(2)	26(2)	21(2)	8(2)	15(2)
C(17)	22(2)	21(2)	29(2)	14(1)	4(2)	0(1)
C(18)	35(2)	25(2)	21(2)	14(1)	3(2)	13(2)
C(19)	10(2)	15(2)	14(2)	3(1)	-2(1)	1(1)
C(20)	21(2)	16(2)	17(2)	0(1)	1(1)	7(1)

Table A4.5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **4.36**.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(4A)	1883	5070	4429	16
H(6A)	2627	4647	1579	13
H(9A)	2449	1458	2416	15
H(10A)	-181	1860	3567	18
H(10B)	-1220	2239	2728	18
H(11A)	-1484	27	1488	24
H(11B)	-377	-354	2306	24
H(13A)	-5193	-657	1290	36
H(13B)	-6284	-1054	2167	36
H(14A)	-609	1187	692	21
H(14B)	-1210	2555	1344	21
H(15A)	1034	2416	-299	26
H(16A)	-2091	3592	250	41
H(16B)	-838	3572	-694	41
H(17A)	6105	5283	1074	36
H(17B)	7731	6684	1813	36
H(17C)	5349	6507	1846	36
H(18A)	2796	1128	3940	37
H(18B)	4377	1983	4968	37
H(18C)	5070	1916	3913	37
H(20A)	229	7814	4040	30
H(20B)	1730	7374	4668	30
H(20C)	-533	6404	4190	30